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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

STATE ITEMS.

A BRIDGE over the Allegheny at Tionesta is talked of.

HUNTINGDON has secured a full supply of ice, from ponds.

FIRE clay has been discovered in the vicinity of Pulaski, Mercer county.

THE robins and blue birds were singing merrily in Bedford county last week.

JOHN H. WALTER, of Bedford, died of heart disease while enjoying a sleigh ride.

THE new court house at Tionesta cost $35,000; sheriff's house and jail $8,000.

THE Masonic Grand Lodge of the State met at Philadelphia on Wednesday, the 24.

THE Feightal murderers will be executed at Huntingdon on Wednesday next, the 9th.

LIECESTER sheep, from Canada, are about to be introduced into Washington county.

THERE are 383 Sunday Schools in Philadelphia, with 10,427 teachers and 105,423 scholars.

THE Central Penna. Conference M. E. Church convenes at Lewistown on the 16th inst.

MR. MILLER, aged 77, and Mrs. Henry, aged 65, committed matrimony in Somerset recently.

VAGRANTS are kept at work on the streets in Lancaster by the application of ball and chain.

HOLLIDAYSBURG has subscribed $10,000 toward building a railroad to Martinsburg and thence to Cumberland.

A BELL weighing 1,200 pounds has been presented to the St. Mary's Catholic Church, at Kittanning.

THE School Superintendent of Mercer county, Prof. Ira E. Harsh, died on the 21st of tubercular consumption.

A MASQUERADE at Parker's Landing last week was a rich affair, in the way of free fights and other improprieties.

THE Pittsburgh Conference of the M. E. Church will be held at Johnstown, commencing on the 23d instant. Bishop Janes is expected to preside.

MRS. COL. J. B. FINLAY, of Kittanning, has received as a present from her father, J. E. Brown, Esq., a twenty barrel oil well at Parker's Landing.

THREE "pilgrims" from Massachusetts, who had been searching for "Petroleum county," found lodging in the Titusville tombs on Sunday night last.

A MINER, John R. Jones, in the employ of the Brady's Bend Iron Company, has had a small fortune, $4,000, left him by a relative in England.

A CHALLENGE of five gentlemen of Bellefonte for a game of checkers with any others in the State has been accepted by Mr. T. C. Fisher, of Huntingdon.

IN September last Joan McGinty, aged forty-eight years, disappeared from his home, at Youngstown, Westmoreland county, and has not since been heard from.

PETER MURR, stabbed by Theodore Tacker in an affray at Reamstown station, Lancaster county, on the 12th ult., died on Saturday of last week, from the effects of the wound.

IN Philadelphia twenty thousand children, between six and eighteen years of age, do not attend school. The comptrollers have prepared a proposed act in relation to compulsory education.

AT Noblestown on Friday of last week, Joseph Murray was arrested on suspicion of being concerned in swindling Mr. Dinsmore, of Washington county, out of a considerable quantity of wool a few months since.

TIMELY aid saved Mr. Milliken, of Barree, Huntingdon county, from drowning in Stone Creek on the 19th ult., while attempting to recover his wagon, which was swept away in a freshet on the previous day.

THE Forest *Republican* states that Mr. E. E. Clapp, of President, has been offered $200,000 for two hundred acres of land in the vicinity of Triumph, upon which a seventy barrel oil well was struck last week.

THE *Independent* announces the offer of the Brady's Bend Iron Company to any peddler, helper, roller or heater a lot on which to build a house, the company also advancing $200, and giving five years to pay advances thus made.

NINE deaths are reported in the vicinity of Albion, Erie county, from a peculiar disease, which first appeared on the 12th ult. The doctors disagree, as usual, some of them pronouncing it the "spotted fever," a familiar scourge in the Southern States.

DIED suddenly on the 15th ult., while dressing, at the residence of her son, in Allegheny township, Armstrong county, Mrs. Elizabeth Snyder, aged one hundred and six years. Her maiden name was Painter, and she was born in the vicinity of Carlisle.

THE following Pennsylvania postoffices are established: Frost's Station, Fayette county—John R. Means, Postmaster. Melov, Washington county—Catharine McWreath, Postmaster. Keepville, Erie county—Dexter Spaulding, Postmaster.

A RAID at Parker's Landing by Sheriff Reed resulted in the capture of some of the "fast" and "fancy" of that region. Collateral to the amount of $3,000, including a $500 diamond ring, was put up as security for the appearance of the accused at the next term of the Armstrong Quarter Sessions.

THE Titusville *Herald* says "witnesses, jurors and clients, you are paying $40,000 annually in attending courts at Meadville, when the same amount of business could be transacted at Franklin for half the money." And also: "Annexation *now*, or political vassalage in Crawford county *forever*. Choose ye."

IN reply to an inquiry by Gen. W. W. Davis, of Doylestown, the first Assistant Postmaster General writes "that *bona fide* subscribers to *weekly* newspapers can receive the same free of postage, if they reside in the county in which the paper is printed and published, even if the office to which the paper is sent is without the county, provided it is the office at which they *regularly receive* their mail matter."

IN Juniata township, Blair county, they have a "sensation." Returning one night to his home, where he resided alone, a man discovered twenty-one candles burning on a table in a room, but when he entered all became dark. On another occasion he discovered a single candle under similar circumstances. Then again, on going to bed, he blew his candle out, but awakening in the night discovered it burning. "Responsible citizens" have seen the phenomenon, and those fond of the supernatural are much excited.

THE Legislature has now before it a bill which provides that any person contracting for the sale of milk and reducing the same with water, or in any way rendering it less valuable, shall be barred from any right to recover pay for the same; that any person knowingly selling or offering for sale impure, adulterated or unwholesome milk shall be deemed guilty misdemeanor and liable to a fine of fifty dollars for each offence, or thirty days' imprisonment, or both; and that any person keeping cows for the production of milk for market in a crowded or unhealthy condition, or feeding them on food that produces unwholesome milk, shall be subject to a like penalty.

A. B. HOUGHTON, a young artist, who has already gained some celebrity in England has been sent to this country by the proprietors of the *Graphic* to place the social life of this country fully before the British public in a pictorial form. Mr. Houghton comes westward from New York, visiting the Shakers at Lebanon and the Mormons at Salt Lake, and after reaching the Pacific will return East by the way of the Southern States. He is not to draw on paper sketches to be transferred at home, but will take with him the prepared wood blocks.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. LXXXV. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY, MARCH 3, 1870. NO. 53.

GENERAL NEWS.

DICKENS is going to Paris to read.

TOM THUMB is going to Australia for a year.

MILWAUKEE is to have an Irish daily paper.

THEY have a colored female law student at Harvard.

ROSE HERSEE'S father is said to be a London wine taster.

NEVADA has had a shower of fish—in anticipation of Lent.

THE California Legislature proposes to abolish pretty waiter-girls.

BEECHER is said to have declined a $25,000 call from Chicago.

NEW YORK is to have a memorial concert in honor of Gottschalk.

DETROIT has had a female prize-fight. Bertha Allen won the stakes.

THE Constantinople police have added women to the detective force.

M. THIERS refreshes himself while speaking with coffee and rum.

A CORRESPONDENT has discovered that Tennyson has a deep bass voice.

A "MATRIMONIAL Magazine and Advertiser" is published in London.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is fearing that he will get a Roland for his Ollivier.

A SOCIETY for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals is organized in Detroit.

THE zinc mines, near Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, yield 24,000 tons of ore annually.

"GOOD as gold"—government bonds, just now. "True as steel"—Wall street brokers.

SHIPS are chartered at Hong Kong to carry Chinese emigrants direct to New Orleans.

THE Byron controversy is being worked up into a romance by a Parisian novelist.

A WESTERN editor designates his "hated rival over the way" as an "auburn-haired warbler."

NEW YORK is said to have a vigilance committee, but the utmost vigilance can't discover it.

IT takes a Bishop and three clergymen to do a fashionable marriage properly in New York.

ISAAK WALTON was one of those gentlemen of the old school who did not spare the rod.

THE location of the river of death is now settled. It is the Mississippi.—*Chicago Times.*

NEW YORK boarding house keepers now add to their advertisements "No moving May 1st."

"THE State of Man in Hell," is the tempting tempting title of a lecture by a Canadian clergyman.

CONGRESS should give its attention to the game laws, so many Pigeon Indians are shot out of season.

A SYRACUSE firm has forty dozen revolvepedes on hand. They don't travel off as fast as they did once.

AN English company proposes to wake up the Japanese by laying three hundred miles of railroad sleepers.

A MAN in Vicksburg has earned $1,000 quickly but laboriously by walking 100 consecutive hours without sleep.

GEORGE SAND has a severe cold which she took in going to see the revival of Victor Hugo's "Lucrezia Borgia."

A MISSOURI town is raising money to buy a tombstone for a man hanged for horse stealing who had been found innocent.

THE Boston *Journal* expects within six months to hear that all the Gold Boards in the country have ceased business.

MR. GREELEY says "that people only deserve honor among whom culture and good breeding rule, and vulgarity is held in check."

A YOUNG fellow in Illinois broke his neck as he was unloading the furniture for his new house, and was buried on the following day.

MILWAUKEE is trying to get the capital, and jealous Chicago says capital is what Milwaukee needs most, with the exception of business.

THE opponents of capital punishment in New York are said to be trying to reconcile the hanging of Reynolds with their ideas on the subject.

A LIVELY cat makes a good enough fox for the hunters of Wisconsin, and great sport where there are no trees for the "vermin" to take to.

THE Baltimore *American*, the leading radical paper of Maryland, accuses Hoar of being surly to "high-toned Republicans" of that section.

JULIA COFFINBURY has been made Commissioner of Deeds in Wisconsin. Her name is suggestive of transactions in small lots of real estate.

THE Emperor of Brazil has made an exception in favor of the street cars in Rio Janeiro. They are not compelled to turn out for his carriage.

RUFFLED pantalets are reappearing among the misses of Paris—probably because the sex are preparing to march over their wrongs ruff shod.

NORTH CAROLINA imposes no restrictions upon the marriage of first cousins, and it has already received several emigrants from New Hampshire.

THE best dancer at the Annapolis ball is said to have been Miss Lyon, of Boston, who was dressed in pearl colored silk trimmed with cherry satin.

"SEVEN UP" has such a fascination for a Cincinnatian that he didn't find out that his clothes were on fire from the stove until he was burned above the waist.

A RUNAWAY husband was so cut up at being brought back to his matrimonial duties that he hanged himself with his suspenders in Louisville, the other day.

THE N. O. *Picayune* claims that the new projectile, recently experimented with at Fortress Monroe, was invented and tried in New Orleans a dozen years ago.

IF is related of a centenarian who died the other day, that he learned to use tobacco at the age of 50, but abandoned it at 87, having discovered that it made his hand a little unsteady.

IN Illinois corn shelling is now done by persons who travel from farm to farm with a machine. The usual charge is two cents per bushel. Six to eight hundred bushels is a day's work.

JAMES FISK, JR., is reported to be ambitious of building a more magnificent depot in New York than Vanderbilt's monster station. He has offered $600,000 for a site on Ninth avenue.

THE increase of convents in Belgium is beginning to attract attention. In 1850 there were 251; in 1860, 393; and in 1864, over 1,200. Every village has one, and several towns possess from 20 to 30.

A YOUTH of Williston, Vermont, has eleven grand and great grand parents, five uncles and aunts, and thirty great uncles and aunts, twenty-six great, great uncles and aunts, and forty second-cousins.

SUPERSTITIOUS members of the California Legislature ascribe the earthquakes and the tremendous fires raging in the southern part of the State, to a Divine judgment for the repeal of the Sunday laws.

AN old farmer, whose son had lately died, was visited by a neighbor, who began to condole with him on his loss. "My loss!" exclaimed the father, "no such thing; it was his own loss—he was of age."

A BOY, only twelve years of age, has been brought repeatedly before the Municipal Court, at Montreal, on a charge of drunkenness. It is a disease with him; his father and mother both fill drunkard's graves.

THE following toast was recently given at the Typographical Union banquet, at Harrisburg: "Woman—A volume so full of beauties, that he must be a cool corrector who can detect her errors. She is beautiful in all bindings."

SPEAKING of a recent gale in the vicinity of White Pine, Nevada, one miner remarked: "Why, it's a regular typhoid;" whereupon a comrade patronizingly remarked to the bystanders, "He's an ignorant cuss; he means tycoon!"

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

MARINE DISASTERS.

Particulars of the Sinking of the Oneida—Horrible Inhumanity on the Part of the Officers of the British Ship—List of the Officers Lost—Loss of the Golden City—Passengers, Crew and Treasure Saved—Interesting Particulars.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Advices from Yokohoma, dated January 31, say: The most terrible accident and horrible exhibition of inhumanity ever known in the East, occurred about twenty miles down this coast at half-past six o'clock P. M., January 24th. The United States steamer Oneida, homeward bound, collided with the British iron mail steamer Bombay, Captain Arthur Wellsby Egre, the Bombay striking the Oneida on the starboard quarter, carrying away her poop deck, cutting off her whole stern, and running one of her timbers entirely through the bows of the Bombay at the water line. Three times the Oneida hailed the Bombay with "Ship ahoy! stand by; you have cut us down." She also blew her whistle and fired her guns, all of which the officers of the Bombay say they did not hear, though the guns were distinctly heard at this port, twenty miles away. The Oneida went down stern first, in about twenty fathoms of water, with forty officers and ninety-five men. The Captain of the Bombay did not stop to rescue those on board, nor did he, upon his arrival here, report the accident or inform the authorities, but left the next day. It was by the arrival, on foot next morning, of Dr. Stoddard, surgeon, and fifteen of the crew. But two cutters were available, and the officers almost to a man refused to take them or join a party remained aboard. Discipline was complete to the last, the sick being put into the boats, and the officers remaining at their post until the ship went down. The United States Consul, Mr. Russell, finding being a storeship, Minister Bingo was obliged to accept from English, French and Russian men-of-war steamers steam launches, cutters, &c. In company with Colonel Shepard, Consul Russell, and Lieut. Hodgson, proceeded to the scene of the disaster, where all in human power was and is being done to rescue the sufferers, and recover the bodies lost. Decong, on his own responsibility, chartered a gunboat lately sold by the United States Government to private parties, manned her with a mixed crew of the survivors of the Oneida, volunteer citizens, and engineers furnished by a Russian corvette, placed her under command of the naval officers, and sent Consul Shepard to represent him, while he, with great energy, was making a thorough investigation by a naval court of inquiry.

Decong is acting in the most praise for his prompt and correct action. The position of the Oneida to-day was ascertained by the spar, which at low tide rises four or five feet above the water. No bodies have been yet found, but when the Bombay sent her boats to the assistance of the Oneida all or nearly all might have been saved. The feeling of indignation toward Captain Egre is terrible. None but his company and a few of the countrymen attempt to shield him. Following is a correct list of the officers lost: Commander E. H. Williams, Lieutenant Commander W. F. Stewart; A. W. Waldman, Without action; C. H. Turner, Jr., Master; Walter, Sergeant; J. W. Phelan, Ensign; G. C. Dowry, Charles E. Brown, Midshipmen W. Uhler, G. H. Bower, C. A. Capp, J. C. Hull, G. K. Mason, Assistant Surgeon W. Pendleton, Engineers N. B. Leitig, Barstow C. Senter and John Torrence, Carpenter J. D. Penner, Paymaster's Clerk W. O. Thomas, and ninety-five men.

LATER.—The following additional facts have been obtained: Investigation shows that a terrible responsibility rests somewhere else than with the Bombay. The Oneida in a late typhoon lost all but three small boats, and one of these was cut in two by the collision, leaving but two boats to save one hundred and seventy-nine men.

The last words Captain Williams said when Lieutenant Commander Mullaney reported the vessel sinking were "I know it; but what can I do? I asked for more boats and they were not allowed me." Thus through the negligence of somebody and the inhumanity of the Bombay's officers, one of the most gallant, historic ship, with as brave officers and men as ever stood between her flag and her enemies, has been lost to their friends and to their country.

LOSS OF THE GOLDEN CITY.

The steamer Colorado brings intelligence of the total loss of the steamer Golden City, on the 23d of February, near Point Lazsaro. The passengers, crew, baggage and treasure were saved and brought to this port by the Colorado. The ship was a total wreck, having broken in two just forward of the smoke stack and abaft of the paddle boxes, and was still going to pieces very fast.

The Golden City left here on the 18th of February for Panama with a valuable cargo, including the teas received by the China steamer, a heavy treasure list and about four hundred passengers. On the morning of the 22d, about seven o'clock, she went ashore near Point Lazara, in Lower California, about fifteen miles from the Bay of Santa Maria. The passengers, baggage and treasure were landed with little difficulty, the sea being smooth, but the location barren and far from habitations.

The party sent immediately to Point Lazaro erected a signal and kept a look out for the Colorado, which was signalled about noon, but it was impossible for the steamer to receive the sufferers aboard from the scene of the disaster on account of the heavy surf. They were compelled to walk, 16 to Santa Maria Bay over a barren waste and endure great sufferings from hunger and thirst. Several passengers were lost in the sand hills and undergrowth and left behind by the steamer. Only a small quantity of provisions and water were saved from the wreck. Fortunately the Colorado arrived soon or intense suffering must have resulted.

When the wreck commenced breaking up the cargo drifted ashore. Casks containing liquor were broken open by the passengers and drunkenness and disorder ensued. Fearing bloodshed would result if this order of things were put a stop to, a strong party was organized to destroy the liquor as fast as it came ashore.

The passengers had no confidence in Captain Comstock and paid no attention to his orders. A resolution unanimously was held on the Colorado and resolutions passed that in their opinion the wreck of the Golden City was due to incapacity or gross carelessness in the commanding officer and much unnecessary suffering ashore to be traced to the same source.

The passengers with but few exceptions reached here by the Colorado last night. The baggage and treasure were left on board under proper guard.

It is stated the resolutions of the passengers condemnatory of Capt. Comstock are unjust, and that he should have been given credit for having rescued every passenger.

The sufferings of the passengers of the Golden City on the march from the scene of disaster to Santa Maria Bay to take the Colorado are described as terrible. They had no water and but little bread. Old men, women and children walked for twenty-two hours over rocky mountains, under a burning sun, and arrived at their destination entirely prostrated with fatigue.

Every passenger has his version, but all agree as to principal incidents.

THE WEATHER.

State of Thermometers at Various Points Yesterday Morning.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, clear and cold. Thermometer 20 degrees above

CHICAGO, clear and cold.

CINCINNATI, cloudy and cold.

OIL CITY, cloudy and snowing a little. Thermometer 35 deg. above.

NEW YORK, cloudy and cool.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

(SECOND SESSION.)

SENATE: The Funding of the Public Debt Further Discussed—Report on the Georgia Entanglement. HOUSE: Public Land Grants—Indian Appropriations—Information of the Oneida Calamity Desired.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2, 1870.

SENATE.

Mr. WILSON introduced a resolution asking of the President full information relative to the African slave trade, and whether our flag had been used to protect traders. Tabled.

The joint resolution authorizing the Northern Pacific Railroad Company to issue its bonds for the construction of its road and secure the same by mortgage was discussed, without action, until the expiration of the morning hour.

Mr. TRUMBULL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported back the bill relative to taking the census and asked its reference to the Committee on Revision of Laws. So ordered.

Mr. HOWARD, from Committee on Territories, reported without amendment the bill to regulate salaries of United States Judges in Territories.

Mr. POMEROY, from Committee on Public Lands, reported with amendment the bill granting lands to the State of Minnesota to aid the construction of the Lake Superior and Vermillion Lake Railroad.

Mr. EDMUNDS reported from Judiciary Committee relative to the organization of the Georgia Legislature. The report recites the manner of the organization of the provisional State government in 1868, that the Legislature approved the military commander of the district, the subsequent expulsion of negro members and consequent passage by Congress of the act of December 22, 1869, which conferred upon the General Assembly of the State exclusive power to perfect its organization, there being no room for interference or construction conferring such authority either upon the Governor or military commander. Under this act, the Governor of Georgia summoned the persons elected to the Legislature as named in the proclamation of General Meade to assemble in Atlanta, Governor Bullock being sworn in and the representatives of the great body of those who contend that the proceedings had been illegal and irregular expressed a willingness that Congress should refrain from further interference with the internal affairs and composition of the legislature and leave it to proceed in the exercises of its legislative functions, notwithstanding the matters above mentioned, if the provisions of the Constitution of Georgia and organization of the Convention could be carried out providing for a fresh election of one half of the Senators and of the members of the House of Representatives in November, 1870. The majority report justifies what has taken place, and of course objects to any action on the subject. In this condition of affairs, inasmuch as the errors of the General in command of the State do not appear to have been of sufficient importance in point of fact, and as the error of seating minority candidates was committed by the House of Representatives in the exercise of a right ordinarily contingent to it, in the first instance, and inasmuch as it appears certain terms of office of members of the Georgia Legislature and of the State Government will expire at the same time that they would have done had the State been fully restored to its place in the Union in July, 1868, and did not commence or run from the date of its future admission to representation without reference to what might be the legal or literal construction of the last clause of 2d subdivision of the 1st section of the 3d article of the Constitution, the Committee feel justified in omitting to recommend any further legislation on the subject of organizing the Legislature.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill granting land to aid a railroad in Wyoming. Referred.

The Funding bill was considered.

Mr. SUMNER argued that the mass of financial obligations should be promptly adjusted in some new form at a smaller interest. The taxes must be reduced; the payment of the national debt must be left in part to posterity; specie payment must be provided for. As this bill was a substitute for one he had previously introduced, he compared them at considerable length and thought the Committee had not improved the original bill. He had not at this paper time he should move an amendment.

Mr. BUCKINGHAM said the appointment of agents in Europe for the negotiation of the proposed bonds would be a very unnecessary and expensive scheme, as the leading bankers in Europe were ever ready and able to supply their customers with such bonds as they required. In the event of a feeling of jealousy springing up between agents and bankers the sale of our bonds would be retarded. In a foreign war great embarrassment would follow from this cause. The payment of interest abroad appeared to be humiliating and he believed we should not become dependent upon or tributary to foreign nations. In regard to the substitution by banks of new bonds for those now held as security, he failed to see how the value of the security could be increased by bonds of less value, and questioned the right of the Government, under the banking law, to force banks to substitute other bonds as proposed. He suggested the requirement of an investment of all trust funds hereafter created under national authority in United States bonds, believing this would create a home market for our securities. He also proposed to allow banks to deposit as security for the redemption of their notes, any description of United States bonds.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the first section by increasing the amount of bonds therein provided for from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000, by providing for a 10-40 instead of a 10-20 bond, also that the proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds of 1862, the first series of bonds, and which, if he could so express himself, had become flyblown. He wished to wipe that obligation away.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bonds of 1862 were held entirely abroad, and he could not see the advantage to the government by redeeming those bonds alone. Somebody had abused the old five-twenties and threatened to pay them off in greenbacks, and it was because of that insult on our public credit, he supposed, that the Senator from Massachusetts now proposed to give the holders of them a monopoly. He thought United States bonds should all stand upon the same footing and that no good reason could be shown why five per cent. should be given holders on the first and only four and a half per cent. upon the others. He then proceeded to answer the argument of Mr. Sumner relative to the time within which the debt should be redeemed, remarking that in negotiating these bonds the correct idea to be held out to the world was that we did not intend to abandon the American system of definite payment. He said we had agreed, in October, 1862, to apply one per cent. per annum to the payment of debt. This provision had been observed heretofore, but this will furnished the means of organizing a sinking fund. He recognized the force of the objection to the employment of banks, but believed this was overshadowed by the greater advantage of placing our debt at a lower rate of interest.

Mr. MORTON said we did not wish to issue a bond that would be rejected or prove a failure. He therefore inquired if the Senators from Ohio and Massachusetts had any evidence that a four per cent bond issued by any government had ever been sold for more than eighty four cents on the dollar?

Mr. SUMNER said he did not know of any four per cent. bonds ever being put on the market at par.

Mr. SHERMAN said he believed four per cent. bonds had been put out at par by Switzerland. In regard to the complaint of injustice to banks, in forcing them to exchange their securities, he said that their franchise was enjoyed at the pleasure of Congress,—that it could be withdrawn at any time, and that in view of the value of that franchise they should cheerfully submit to the conditions.

Mr. CHANDLER said the proposition of Mr. Sumner to take from the bonds actually in the treasury 1½ per cent. and put it to the credit of the Sinking Fund, without the consent of the owners, was simply repudiation. As a safe way out of the difficulty he would vote to give Finance Committee, he favored a proviso making it compulsory upon all National Banks to deposit four per cent. bonds for their circulating notes, thus requiring them to pay down two per cent. for their valuable franchise of banking.

Mr. SUMNER remarked his friend Mr. Chandler and himself differed only as to the method of attaining the same object. In reply to Mr. Sherman he said he would make an exception in favor of the date of 1862, because that was a debt which had been attacked by the enemies of our credit.

Without action on the subject the Senate at three o'clock went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JULIAN, from Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill relieving from the payment of fees under the homestead laws honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. Passed.

Mr. COX, rising for a personal explanation, referred to an editorial in the New York *Herald*, and said he had made no cadet appointments, did not know he had any to make, and when he had one to make he would make it in his own district.

Mr. BENNETT, from Committee on Commerce, reported by unanimous consent the bill authorizing the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara river at Buffalo and making it a post road. Passed.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill granting lands and the right of way for a railroad from St. James, Missouri, to Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. HOLMAN protested against giving away any more public lands.

Mr. INGERSOLL explained that most of the land proposed to be granted had been in the market for fifty years at a dollar and a quarter per acre, and been subject to entry for fifteen years at 12½ cents an acre or free under the homestead law.

Mr. HOLMAN inquired the quantity of land proposed to be granted.

Mr. INGERSOLL said it was estimated at 640,000 acres, extending over a distance of about 240 miles.

Objection was made that the bill should have been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and not from the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. BURDETT explained that not one acre out of ten of the land proposed to be granted was fit for settlement and cultivation. It was in what was known as the Switzerland of Missouri, but the building of this railroad would develop the mineral interests of that region and make the land valuable.

Mr. BOYD vouched for all that had been said by his colleague (Mr. Burdett) about the poverty of that land for agricultural purposes. Without the assurance that that land might remain there uninhabited for ten years. The whole 640,000 acres could not be sold for $640 to any man who traveled through that region.

Mr. McCORMICK made a statement to the same effect. The land had been in market for thirty years, and had then been graduated to 12½ cents an acre and had not been taken up even at that price.

Mr. HOLMAN said this was a land grant party justifies what has taken place, and of course objects to any action on the subject. In this condition of affairs, inasmuch as the errors of the General in command of the State do not appear to have been of sufficient importance in point of fact, and as the error of seating minority candidates was committed by the House of Representatives in the exercise of a right ordinarily contingent to it, in the first instance, and inasmuch as it appears certain terms of office of members of the Georgia Legislature and of the State Government will expire at the same time that they would have done had the State been fully restored to its place in the Union in July, 1868, and did not commence or run from the date of its future admission to representation without reference to what might be the legal or literal construction of the last clause of 2d subdivision of the 1st section of the 3d article of the Constitution, the Committee feel justified in omitting to recommend any further legislation on the subject of organizing the Legislature.

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Mr. BUCKINGHAM said the appointment of agents in Europe for the negotiation of the proposed bonds would be a very unnecessary and expensive scheme, as the leading bankers in Europe were ever ready and able to supply their customers with such bonds as they required. In the event of a feeling of jealousy springing up between agents and bankers the sale of our bonds would be retarded. In a foreign war great embarrassment would follow from this cause. The payment of interest abroad appeared to be humiliating and he believed we should not become dependent upon or tributary to foreign nations. In regard to the substitution by banks of new bonds for those now held as security, he failed to see how the value of the security could be increased by bonds of less value, and questioned the right of the Government, under the banking law, to force banks to substitute other bonds as proposed. He suggested the requirement of an investment of all trust funds hereafter created under national authority in United States bonds, believing this would create a home market for our securities. He also proposed to allow banks to deposit as security for the redemption of their notes, any description of United States bonds.

Mr. SUMNER moved to amend the first section by increasing the amount of bonds therein provided for from $400,000,000 to $500,000,000, by providing for a 10-40 instead of a 10-20 bond, also that the proceeds shall be applied to the payment of the bonds of 1862, the first series of bonds, and which, if he could so express himself, had become flyblown. He wished to wipe that obligation away.

Mr. SHERMAN said the bonds of 1862 were held entirely abroad, and he could not see the advantage to the government by redeeming those bonds alone. Somebody had abused the old five-twenties and threatened to pay them off in greenbacks, and it was because of that insult on our public credit, he supposed, that the Senator from Massachusetts now proposed to give the holders of them a monopoly. He thought United States bonds should all stand upon the same footing and that no good reason could be shown why five per cent. should be given holders on the first and only four and a half per cent. upon the others. He then proceeded to answer the argument of Mr. Sumner relative to the time within which the debt should be redeemed, remarking that in negotiating these bonds the correct idea to be held out to the world was that we did not intend to abandon the American system of definite payment. He said we had agreed, in October, 1862, to apply one per cent. per annum to the payment of debt. This provision had been observed heretofore, but this will furnished the means of organizing a sinking fund. He recognized the force of the objection to employment of banks, but believed this was overshadowed by the greater advantage of placing our debt at a lower rate of interest.

Mr. MORTON said we did not wish to issue a bond that would be rejected or prove a failure. He therefore inquired if the Senators from Ohio and Massachusetts had any evidence that a four per cent bond issued by any government had ever been sold for more than eighty four cents on the dollar?

Mr. SUMNER said he did not know of any four per cent. bonds ever being put on the market at par.

Mr. SHERMAN said he believed four per cent. bonds had been put out at par by Switzerland. In regard to the complaint of injustice to banks, in forcing them to exchange their securities, he said that their franchise was enjoyed at the pleasure of Congress,—that it could be withdrawn at any time, and that in view of the value of that franchise they should cheerfully submit to the conditions.

Mr. CHANDLER said the proposition of Mr. Sumner to take from the bonds actually in the treasury 1½ per cent. and put it to the credit of the Sinking Fund, without the consent of the owners, was simply repudiation. As a safe way out of the difficulty he would vote to give Finance Committee, he favored a proviso making it compulsory upon all National Banks to deposit four per cent. bonds for their circulating notes, thus requiring them to pay down two per cent. for their valuable franchise of banking.

Mr. SUMNER remarked his friend Mr. Chandler and himself differed only as to the method of attaining the same object. In reply to Mr. Sherman he said he would make an exception in favor of the date of 1862, because that was a debt which had been attacked by the enemies of our credit.

Without action on the subject the Senate at three o'clock went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JULIAN, from Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill relieving from the payment of fees under the homestead laws honorably discharged soldiers and sailors. Passed.

Mr. COX, rising for a personal explanation, referred to an editorial in the New York *Herald*, and said he had made no cadet appointments, did not know he had any to make, and when he had one to make he would make it in his own district.

Mr. BENNETT, from Committee on Commerce, reported by unanimous consent the bill authorizing the construction and maintenance of a bridge across the Niagara river at Buffalo and making it a post road. Passed.

Mr. INGERSOLL, from the Committee on Roads and Canals, reported a bill granting lands and the right of way for a railroad from St. James, Missouri, to Little Rock, Arkansas.

Mr. HOLMAN protested against giving away any more public lands.

Mr. INGERSOLL explained that most of the land proposed to be granted had been in the market for fifty years at a dollar and a quarter per acre, and been subject to entry for fifteen years at 12½ cents an acre or free under the homestead law.

Mr. HOLMAN inquired the quantity of land proposed to be granted.

Mr. INGERSOLL said it was estimated at 640,000 acres, extending over a distance of about 240 miles.

Objection was made that the bill should have been reported from the Committee on Public Lands and not from the Committee on Roads and Canals.

Mr. BURDETT explained that not one acre out of ten of the land proposed to be granted was fit for settlement and cultivation. It was in what was known as the Switzerland of Missouri, but the building of this railroad would develop the mineral interests of that region and make the land valuable.

Mr. BOYD vouched for all that had been said by his colleague (Mr. Burdett) about the poverty of that land for agricultural purposes. Without the assurance that that land might remain there uninhabited for ten years. The whole 640,000 acres could not be sold for $640 to any man who traveled through that region.

Mr. McCORMICK made a statement to the same effect. The land had been in market for thirty years, and had then been graduated to 12½ cents an acre and had not been taken up even at that price.

Mr. HOLMAN said this was a land grant party justifies what has taken place, and of course objects to any action on the subject. In this condition of affairs, inasmuch as the errors of the General in command of the State do not appear to have been of sufficient importance in point of fact, and as the error of seating minority candidates was committed by the House of Representatives in the exercise of a right ordinarily contingent to it, in the first instance, and inasmuch as it appears certain terms of office of members of the Georgia Legislature and of the State Government will expire at the same time that they would have done had the State been fully restored to its place in the Union in July, 1868, and did not commence or run from the date of its future admission to representation without reference to what might be the legal or literal construction of the last clause of 2d subdivision of the 1st section of the 3d article of the Constitution, the Committee feel justified in omitting to recommend any further legislation on the subject of organizing the Legislature.

Mr. CONKLING introduced a bill granting land to aid a railroad in Wyoming. Referred.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

OFFICE:
GAZETTE BUILDING 84, AND 86 FIFTH AV.

THURSDAY, MARCH. 3, 1870.

Bonds at Frankfort, 95½.

Petroleum at Antwerp, 59½f.

Gold closed in New York yesterday at 115¼.

The Ohio journals speak confidently of the year's fruit prospects.

The Senate has confirmed the nomination of Supreme Justice Strong. The friends of Judge Bradley also speak more confidently.

We refer to the advertisement of Thomas Steel, Surveyor of Customs, of a sale of a valuable piece of property, a part of the lot of the Marine Hospital, on Wednesday, the 16th instant. There are few superior unoccupied locations for manufacturing purposes than this.

Ohio has recently lost one of her oldest citizens. Dr. P. B. Johnson, who died at McConnellsville on the 28th ult., was born in the "block-house" at Marietta, September 18th, 1798. A person of greater age still lives at Athens; he is Judge Isaac Baker, now ninety-two years old. He went in his father's family from Massachusetts to Marietta in 1788, the first year of that settlement.

Machines for making ice are in demand in the South. These machines are imported from Europe, at a cost of about $25,000, and will make about half a ton per hour. An exchange says:

The process is chemical, a solution of ammonia being the principal agency, and the machine is worked by a steam engine of three-horse power. The cost of manufacture, including labor and material, and using the largest machine, is estimated at nine cents for 100 pounds of ice. At that rate large profits may be expected.

A Philadelphia cotemporary, appropriating the substance of an article from this journal for an editorial leader of its own, makes a blunder for which we are not responsible. Our original statement was that since 1867 a total of about $180,000,000 had been abated in the internal revenue collections, including therein $132,000,000 of taxes upon manufactures. The latter sum is improperly added again Philadelphia to show, what was not the fact, a "total surrender of $312,000,000." We beg our friends to be more careful in following copy.

We are indebted to the "Cuban League of the United States" for sundry circulars and blank forms of petitions, &c., which we are requested to use for the advancement of the cause of Cuba. It seems that our "name has been proposed by friends, as a sympathizer" with this cause. Our correspondents are quite right. They have our formal sympathies. Before they ask for more, they must put the Gazette on an equal footing with some of its Eastern cotemporaries, by entrusting to its coffers a reasonable amount of Cuban bonds. Was it by an oversight that these interesting documents were omitted from our parcel?

New Hampshire holds her State election on Tuesday next. Against the Republican candidate for Governor, Stearns, who is proposed for re-election, there are nominally three tickets in the field—labelled respectively, Democratic, Temperance, and Labor Reform. Last year's total vote was 67,871, of which Stearns had 37,777, being a majority of 3,773, with 9 Republican to 3 Democratic Senators, and 193 Republican to 140 Democratic Representatives. The popular vote will be again close, and each side issue will have some influence upon it. The Temperance men expect to draw off at least 1,000 Republicans, and the Labor Reformers talk of controlling 8,000 votes, mostly wheedled out of the Republican ranks. Therefore, the Democracy have in effect abandoned their own regular nominations, and are now supporting the Labor Reform ticket. The New York *World* approves this strategy, while other Democratic journals condemn it as "a grave and incomprehensible blunder." Nevertheless, a square Republican triumph, over all the ring-streaked and speckled combination in opposition, is to be hoped for. In the worst event, there will be no popular choice of a Governor, and that duty will be remitted to a Republican Legislature.

THE ONEIDA.

By the sinking of the Oneida, twenty officers and ninety-five men lost their lives. An Assistant Surgeon seems to have been the only officer who escaped from the catastrophe. The story of this terrible disaster, as we begin to glean its details, is one of most thrilling interest. Cut down, through and through her hull by the bows of a powerful ship crashing at full speed into her side, there were but a few moments for the safety of the survivors. But sent to sea for a homeward voyage of three months, more than half around the world, with less than half the proper complement of small boats, death, imminent and unavoidable, stared more than half the Oneida's gallant crew in the face. Of that half, seeing and knowing their doom, was every officer on board. Their place of safety was, as it always is, the last. And so, sending away the only two boats with as many of the crew as could cling to them, Capt. Williams and his officers, every man who carried the commission of his country on the hapless vessel, went down, like Kempenfeldt in the Royal George, to his tomb in the unfathomed ocean. For their loss, a clear responsibility rests upon the Admiral of that station, who ordered the Oneida to sea without her proper equipment.

TENNESSEE.

A Knoxville journal prints a card from Senator Brownlow, advocating the remission of Tennessee to a provisional military government, "to put a stop to the wholesale murder of white and colored unionists." Such an appeal comes with an ill grace from a politician who supported the election of Senter, and otherwise endorsed the Conservative tactics of last year. We see him now humiliated, or he ought to be, in the presence of the inevitable fruits of that fatal mistake. Yet, perhaps, we should not feel surprised that any Republican, who then opposed Stokes and the regular ticket, should be heard now clamoring for Federal intervention. Such folly is incapable of learning any practical common sense. How absurd, his talk of Federal intervention now! However the people of Tennessee may incline to administer their local affairs, that is their own look out. The people of the United States are content to feel that Tennessee will not disregard the Federal Constitution and laws with impunity. Intervention in that direction would lways be in order, but it is not likely to be necessary. For the rest, Tennessee must work out for herself the social and political problems which Parson Brownlow is troubled about.

ILL-FOUNDED EXULTATION.

The New York *Commercial Advertiser* is exultant over the fact that a thousand million of our National bonds are now held abroad. And how did they get there? Did those foreigners who now hold them take them when they were issued by our government in the hour of its dire extremity, and pay the proceeds into the Treasury? Not a bit of it. European capitalists would not touch them then. They preferred Confederate cotton bonds. But now, when they see that the government is happily through its internal troubles, is stronger than ever, and has an honest man at its helm, they want its bonds, but still at terms too much like those which street brokers extort off people of questionable credit. American six per cents. are now worth a little more than British three per cents., and thereat our cotemporary is jubilant.

But how came those thousand millions of dollars of our bonds to be in Europe? That question is easily answered. They were traded off at about twenty-five per cent. discount for merchandise, most of which we ought to have made ourselves. All, or nearly all of that for which our bonds were bartered is eaten, or drank, or worn out, and our country is that much in debt, and five hundred millions more in the shape of other bonds and securities. Is not that a pretty state of things to exult over?

How much of the public debt of England is held abroad? Do London brokers watch anxiously from day to day to see the price of British consols in the market of Frankfort? Do they tremble as the financial report from New York creeps over the wires to them? Not exactly. England keeps her bonds at home, just as we ought to do. Ours were all at home at the close of the war; but excessive importation sent them kiting across the water, to be shoved off for what they would bring, because we had not enough of either gold or bills of exchange to pay for our extravagant purchases; and yet we have people in the country and in Congress, but particularly in New York, who are laboring to throw the gates still wider open through which the wealth of the nation is flowing off.

We should have said nothing about this matter at present had not the exultant paragraph to which we have alluded to met our eye.

OBEDIENCE TO THE ARTICLE.

West Virginia has fairly committed herself upon the issue of unrestricted suffrage. The first steps are taken which, with the popular approval, will result, in due time, in the restoration of the suffrage to the class of whites now disfranchised for their share in the rebellion. The joint resolution, for this amendment to the State constitution, was adopted by one branch of her Legislature last week, and by the other on Tuesday last. If this action be concurred in by the next Legislature, the amendment will be perfected, and the ex-rebels will be admitted to the polls in 1871.

The proposed amendment also strikes out the word "white" from the constitutional qualifications for suffrage. In the ordinary course, this branch of the proposition would be subject to the same condition of popular approval, and to the same extended delay in its ratification. But *that* amendment will be effectively completed by the Federal proclamation of the XVth Article within the next ten days. Hence, as West Virginia will not fail to recognize the *immediate* operation of the Article, we must regard her action as superfluous, in formally submitting the question of obedience in this way to the two years' consideration of her people. The awkwardness of the step must be manifest at the first election of this year, when her colored citizens will vote upon this very question of striking out the word white from the constitutional qualifications of all voters. More than that, they will vote at the same time upon the question of ex-rebel enfranchisement, and all of them we hope in the affirmative.

The formal act of amendment, to admit black suffrage, is well enough perhaps as a form, but it is wholly needless. Thirty States, and herself one of them, have already settled that as a matter of fact for West Virginia. Equally so for Pennsylvania, where the word "white" is in the same way to be expunged from our Constitution, by the legal effect of the Federal proclamation. Here, as in the sister State, the text of the Constitution provides for its amendment by the concurring votes of two successive Legislatures, or by a Convention called and elected for that purpose. Yet no one here supposes that our colored citizens are to be debarred from the polls until a Convention or two Legislatures can have made the way clear. Whether the State authority, here or in West Virginia, shall expressly recognize, or shall silently ignore the XVth Article, it will practically secure the obedience of the two peoples whenever the next polls are opened. Why then the solemn farce of proposing an amendment which is already an accomplished and irresistible fact?

THE DIVISION OF TEXAS.

Texas was annexed to the United States by joint resolutions of Congress March 1, 1845, a treaty of annexation, made in April of the preceding year between the Texan Commissioner and the Secretary of State having been rejected by the Senate of the United States on the 8th of June following.

The division of the large territory thus annexed was contemplated from the first. The fourth resolution declares: "New States, of convenient size, not exceeding four in number, in addition to the said State of Texas, and having sufficient population, may hereafter, by consent of said State, be formed out of the territory thereof," etc.

This was done at the time when slavery dominated, and was a very pretty scheme by which to maintain that power in the Senate against the rapidly advancing North, or free States. Four new slave States, "in addition to the said State of Texas," making in all five States, were thus provided for. Very cunningly the "consent" of Texas was made a pre-requisite to this work of carving out new States, so that if the territory to be detached should be occupied by a majority of slave holders, then a new State could be set off; but if free soilers should flock in from the North or from Germany, then they could be held fast to "the said State of Texas" in spite of themselves or of Congress.

But all that adroit statesmanship has gone for nothing; and now the work of dividing that State is a question of territory merely, and not of slavery. It is quite too large, its area being 237,504, while that of Illinois is 55,405; that of Missouri is 67,380; that of New York is 50,519; that of Pennsylvania is 46,000. Mr. Howard, of Michigan, has introduced in the Senate a bill providing for the division of that State into three States, averaging 79,168 square miles each. The bill provides for the division of the State as follows:

1. That portion east of the San Jacinto river, containing in 1860, about 230,000 inhabitants, to be called the Territory of Jefferson.

2. The territory lying between the San Jacinto and Colorado rivers, containing about 250,000 inhabitants, to constitute the State of Texas.

3. All west of the Colorado, with a population of about 115,000 in 1860, to be called the Territory of Matagorda.

To this arrangement the assent of the State of Texas will be insisted upon as a condition precedent to its restoration to the Union.

This is an eminently wise and well-timed measure; for the overwhelming preponderance of territory now embraced in that State, an immense proportion of which is extremely fertile, may some day give to Texas, if suffered to remain as it is, a dangerous preponderance of power over her sister States. It is well timed, because her consent to this division can now be easily obtained. Hereafter that consent may not be so readily granted.

DISTRICT ATTORNEYS' RINGS.

We make an extract below from a recent letter of "Mack," the sprightly but not always reliable correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* at Washington. He thinks he has discovered a new "raw," on the Radical back:

According to the Secretary of the Treasury, it cost nearly half a million of dollars last year for the trial of counterfeiters and revenue defrauders in the United States. This in addition to the regular salaries of the district judges and attorneys. Now, what does this mean? Simply that that large sum has been distributed among the "ring" lawyers—nine-tenths of whom are scarce fit to defend an assault and battery case in a police court. The best men in the legal profession are excluded from practice in revenue cases by the operations of the "ring," which under threats and intimidation, dictates to every accused person who shall be his counsel. I have asked a member of the House to call for a detailed statement of these facts in relation to every United States Court in the country. We shall then see how the revenue system of the country is perverted in its management, and how the cause of justice is betrayed in the interests of pets and favorites. In a former letter I explained how the "ring" operates, and I suppose the operation is the same all the country over, for every District Court has its ring. It is this: A man is arrested for violation of the revenue law. He gives bail to answer. He is about to employ his own counsel, when he is waited upon by one of the "ring" shysters, who hints to him "if he brings in a lawyer unfamiliar with revenue laws, he will certainly be convicted"—that is to say, if he doesn't employ a "ring" shyster he will be fined heavily or sent to the penitentiary, as the case may be; and, further, if he won't employ the said shyster to defend him, the said shyster will apply to the District Attorney to be employed to prosecute him. Whereupon the accused is overwhelmed with fear, and employs the shyster.

Let me give an illustration, related to me yesterday by a member of Congress. During the war, and while David Tod was Governor of Ohio, the latter was arrested on a warrant sworn out before Judge Van Trump, who was then a Circuit or Common Pleas Judge—I forget which—at Lancaster. The arrest grew out of the Edson B. Olds case, I think, and was based upon Tod's allowing a citizen of Ohio to be taken from the State without due process of law. At any rate Tod had to appear before Judge Van Trumpas a defendant. The War Department here instantly authorized him to employ counsel; and an eminent lawyer of Lancaster was retained. The amount of service he rendered was very trifling. My informant says he has known the same lawyer to do more work for $50 than he did in this case. Yet the United States Government had to pay him *fourteen thousand dollars*. And that amount was paid out of the Treasury. The rules of the Department required the indorsement of the Judge to the bill. Judge Van Trump, however, refused to indorse this bill of fees, but it was paid, nevertheless.

The President's Integrity.

During the revelations which followed the September gold panic, much reference was made to a letter addressed by the President to Secretary Boutwell, and left with General Butterfield to be delivered to the Secretary on his return from Massachusetts to Washington, about the middle of September. That letter was alleged to have been an endorsement of the Gould Corbin theory of high gold. The letter itself is the best proof of its character, and is as follows:

New York City, Sept. 12, 1869.

Hon. George S. Boutwell, Secretary of Treasury:

Dear Sir,—I leave here to-morrow morning for Western Pennsylvania, and will not reach Washington before the middle or last of next week. Had I known before making my arrangements for starting that you would be in this city early this week, I would have remained to meet you. I am satisfied that on your arrival you will be met by the bulls and bears of Wall street, and probably by merchants, too, to induce you to sell gold or pay the November interest in advance on the one side, and to hold fast on the other. The fact is, a desperate struggle is now making, and each party want the government to help them out. I write this letter to advise you of what I think you may expect, to put you on your guard, and think from the lights before me, I would move on without change until the present struggle is over. If you want to write to me this week, my address is at Washington Pa. I would like to hear your experience with the factions, at all events, if they give you time to write. No doubt you will have a better chance to judge than I, for I have avoided general discussion of the subject.

Yours, truly, U. S. Grant.

How Prince Arthur was Interviewed by Young America.

The day that Prince Arthur was at the St. James, Dr. —, of Boston, said to his little nephew of ten years, who came home full of the Prince, "Run up to the hotel, Johnny, and say to the Prince that your aunt would like to have him call and take tea with her." The Doctor then, straightway, forgot the circumstance. But an hour after, Johnny came running in, and declared the "Prince was real nice, though they tried to prevent my seeing him. We had a long talk, and I told him all about mother, where we live, and ever so much." "So you saw him, did you? Well, what did he say? Is he coming to tea?" "No; he can't come; he's only got time to attend the funeral, and he is real sorry." It turned out on inquiry that Johny had presented himself to the usher of the Prince's apartments, was put off, but would not be rebuffed. He wanted to see the Prince, and must, for his uncle had sent him. His persistence finally gained his admittance; he was presented and humored, the interview was mutually agreeable, and the lad had the longest and liveliest chat with Arthur of any person in Massachusetts. That boy will be sure to make his way in the world.—*Charlestown (Mass.) Advertiser.*

Suez Canal.

M. Lesseps' last report as to the condition of the Suez Canal is very favorable. It states that the much discussed rock at Sarapeum, which had not been removed when the Canal was cut, has been cut out, and very large ships can now pass without interruption from sea to sea—that is, from Port Said to Suez—not such monsters as the Great Eastern and the Great Britain (the latter now a passenger and freight transport between Liverpool and Australia), but large vessels in the mercantile and marine service. Sir Stafford Northcote, who was Secretary for India in 1867-8, and went to Egypt with the express intention of carefully examining the Suez Canal, is satisfied that its success will be great and permanent. It must greatly shorten the distance from Europe to the East. From London to Calcutta by the Cape route was 11,740 miles; by the Canal, 8,070 miles. From London to Bombay by the Cape route was 11,000 miles; by the Canal route 6,000 miles. The saving in time and money will be immense.

Fashion's New Lawgiver.—The Paris correspondent of an English journal gives hope that the reign of hideousness has well-nigh come to an end, and the fashion of woman's dress is to be simple heresiter. Madame Ollivier's high-bodied white muslin ball dress has made a mark in the world of fashion. Simplicity and short skirts are much more prevalent than they were last winter. It was at first supposed, when Madame Ollivier went to the Tuileries dressed *a toilette de premiere communion*, that she was suffering from a sore throat, but it would now appear that the new Prime Minister wished his wife to pay the price of lady like manners and an interesting face in making her way at court, and to be independent of the assistance of Mr. Worth.

A Woman Masters the Situation.

One of our fair countrywomen has won a brilliant triumph in Paris, and broken down the barriers which have fenced out ladies from the medical schools of France. Miss Kate Putnam, the daughter of the distinguished New York publisher, finding it impossible to secure admission into the medical schools of New York, came to Paris, hoping for better fortune. Everybody told her it was folly to think of entering the Parisian schools, for no lady had ever been admitted. But she had the plucky American spirit, not easily daunted, and to her surprise the first application, made through a friend, to one of the Professors for liberty to enter his dissecting room, was granted. But her joy was short lived, for the next day came a courteous note from the Professor himself, that the request was granted with the understanding that she would wear men's clothes. This was a cold blanket to her hopes, for her true womanly delicacy would stoop to no such disguise. But she watched her opportunity, waylaying the Professor on his way to the lecture room, and arguing her case shrewdly. He told her very coolly that the cases in which ladies had entered his rooms had been in male attire, and he thought it indispensable. But with adroitness and wit she pointed to her little figure, and gravely asked him how she could cheat anybody into the belief of her masculine character? the disguise would only make her sex more conspicuous. The Professor was pleased with her earnestness, yielded the point and gave the coveted entrance without conditions. The Professor watched her closely for a few days, and being satisfied with her capacity and success, asked her why she did not enter the school in full. Her heart leaped at the question, but she demurely replied, "I am told it is impossible." "By no means," replied the Professor, "if you make an application, I will see that it is granted." She was soon enrolled as a regular student, and an English girl, encouraged by her success, made a similar application, and was also admitted. The two ladies proved themselves fully equal to the work in hand, keeping abreast of the best students in the class, and, at the closing examination, Miss Putnam, to the great delight of the Dean and the Faculty, answered readily the most difficult questions, and received the mark, "*Tres Satisfait*," the highest ever given, and given to her alone this year.

As Paris fashions give law to Europe, the question of admission for ladies to the medical schools of the continent, may be regarded as practically settled.—*Prov. Journal.*

[From the Scioto Gazette.]

A Word for the Good Hog.

VAS ISH DIS?

MINE HOUSE BY DIS HILL, }
February 18, 1870. }

Mister Gazette: Yust two weeks ago, in your baper vot I read, you chust makes a little fun mit der cround hog vot die wedder vere dead.

Die wedder vos wery nice wen you makes your paper, don't it; but vot you dinks now allewhile, heh?

I writes dis in my own house, and last night, die Shuno gome down yust like everydings, und mine winder is yust piled up. Now vot you dinks, mister brinder man? You dinks dat cround hog don't know vot he known, heh?

You yust let me spheaks mit you; das ground hog knows no more as you, two, dree, four brinder mans, und pesides, ven de brinders is all de vires shticken up das leedle dypes for to make print die neuspaper mit, das cround hog he chut shtays by his hole, and ven de right day comes, he looks round for to find his shadder; und dis last dime, he sees dat shadder, yust as blain as you see dis screenback, vot I paid mit you by dis *Gazette*.

Misder brinder, ven your crate grandaddy vas a leetle baby, vot got shpanked for cryin in te nite, der cround hog knows den chust so much vot he knows now!

Und now I shpeaks with you. You chust dake my advice, und makes not fun any more mit der cround hog. If you must sie fun haben, shpeak by das politicians vot don't know any better, allewile. Vot you dinks 'bout dis? I dalks mit you some more, allewile, agin, some oder days, bime-by, don't it?

Diedrick Kractz.

Speak Gently.

Of all the evils prevalent among young men, we know of none more blighting in its moral effect than to speak slightingly of the virtue of women. Nor is there anything in which young men are more thoroughly mistaken than in the low estimate they form of the integrity of women—not of their own sisters and mothers, but of others who they forget are somebody else's sisters and mothers. As a rule, no one who surrenders to this debasing habit is to be trusted with any enterprise requiring integrity of character. Plain words should be spoken on this point, for the evil is a general one and deep-rooted. If young men are sometimes thrown into the society of thoughtless or lewd women, they have no more right to measure all other women by what they see than they would have to estimate the character of honest and respectable citizens by the development of crime in our police court. Let our young men remember that their chief happiness in life depends upon their faith in women. No wordly wisdom, no misanthropic philosophy, no generalization can cover or weaken this fundamental truth. It stands like the record of God itself—for it is nothing less than this—and should put an everlasting seal upon lips that are wont to speak lightly of women.

A Woman Roasted Alive.

A terrible accident, resulting in death occurred in Philadelphia on Saturday night. The victim was a widow lady named Sarah Ritchie. She was last seen alive about ten o'clock purchasing marketing. In less than half an hour from this, as Bernard Green and son were passing along Somerset street, they noticed smoke issuing from the house occupied by Mrs. Ritchie. They forced open the door, and on attempting to enter were driven back by flames. They succeeded in extinguishing them with a few buckets of water. Then they went into the house. At the foot of the stairway they found the body of Mrs. Ritchie. It was burned to a crisp, and almost beyond recognition. By her side lay portions of a glass lamp, which had exploded. It had contained coal oil. It is supposed that she was about to go up stairs when the disaster occurred. Sunday the Coroner held an inquest over the shapeless remains of the unfortunate woman.

The Cockney Burlesque.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch* says: "The fact is, these English blondes, under the control of English speculators in their charms, come to the United States in the most insolent and domineering manner. They ridicule our statesmen and other of our eminent men, attempt to bully the newspapers they are unable to bribe and drive out legitimate and respectable actors and actresses from the stage. In New York, a few months ago, there was not a single American actress of ability playing at any of the theatres; the whole metropolitan stage was given up to English and French imported burlesque adventurers. Driven out of that city by the combined efforts of the press and the regular theatrical profession, the Lydia Thompson Troupe went to the west, and there, as we have seen, it attempted to repeat its policy of bullying and beating whoever is honest enough to speak the truth about its indecency and incapacity."

An article termed "compressed leather" is now manufactured of the waste leather of shoe factories and saddlery establishments, by first cleansing it of dirt and other foreign substances, then cutting it into fine shreds, with the waste of raw hides, and immersing in water containing one per cent. of sulphuric acid until the whole forms into moulds of the desired size. After these have been dried by means of steam, the masses are passed between rollers, one of which is rough, and the other smooth, for the purpose of producing a surface in imitation of flesh and grain sides of leather. To render the whole pliable, one pound of glycerine is added for each hundred pounds of material. For many purposes, as for the soles of shoes, &c., this artificial substance completely replaces the natural leather, and can be sold at a much cheaper rate.

Two delegations have gone to Washington to have a new Postmaster appointed at Cleveland, Ohio, in place of Benedict, editor of the *Herald*, whose commission is about to expire. The first delegation was ex-Senator Wade, who desires his nephew, James Wade, appointed, and the second delegation from Akron and Cleveland, who are naming some one else. The third delegation will probably be Benedict himself.

The official proclamation of the ratification of the Fifteenth Article of the National Constitution is prepared and will be issued as soon as the regular notice of the action of the Texas Legislature is received at the Department of State. Thirty votes have been given for the article, including New York and Indiana, about which there is some contention, but no doubt that has the force of law, leaving twenty eight about which there is no question, being three-fourths of the thirty-seven States of the Union. The seven States voting in the negative are New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky, California, Oregon and Tennessee.

An examination of the votes by which Hill and Miller were chosen Senators from Georgia, shows that when the votes of those disqualified to vote were thrown out of the number received by these men, then Hill, the Republican candidate, was one vote short of an election, and Miller, Democrat, had one to spare.

The sub-Election Committee have taken up the case of Colonel Taylor, of the Fifth Pennsylvania District. They will be ready to report to the House next week, and will give Colonel Taylor over six hundred majority. There is no doubt of the report being sustained by the House.

It is known in New York that Secretary Boutwell is using all his exertions to reduce the premium within the next four months to 110. Many think he will succeed, but a large majority are of the opinion that gold will not go, during the summer, under 115.

Punch's "He smole a ghastly smile." and "Many a wink he wunk," have been imitated by a minstrel wit, who said "You sneezed a snooze and said I snoze it."

MEDITERRANEAN SPONGES
Surgeon Sponges. Fine Bathing Sponges.
Fine Velvet Sponges. Handsome Velvet Sponges For the Toilet.
Three cases just received this day, which makes the
FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY.
AT
JAMES E. BURNS & CO'S
DRUG STORE,
Corner Penn and Sixth Streets. (old St. Clair.)
Sold by the string, single ounce, or single sponge. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to call and examine our large and splendid assortment, as we have every variety. Sold at the lowest prices.

CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.
If there is any one admonition that needs to be more carefully impressed upon the minds of those subject to the ailments of the lungs and pulmonary organs, it is the important fact that attention should be paid to the first beginnings of those diseases. In the start a few doses of such medicines as DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP will be sure to arrest the disease, and restore, not only the healthy functions of the lungs, but also of the whole body. Of all remedies for diseases of the lungs and contingent organs, Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup has stood the test of years of experience, and you cannot find a single person who has ever taken it that will not speak highly of its virtues.

Let any one afflicted with a cough only try one bottle, and as sure as it is taken it will cure them. Dr. Keyser has an office attached to his Great Medicine Store, where all manner of chronic diseases are successfully treated, especially those of the lungs and pulmonary organs, and he would respectfully invite those who are suffering and have failed to get relief from other sources, to give his method of treatment a trial.

Not long since, a highly respected gentleman, connected with the newspaper press of the city, called at Dr. Keyser's office and took his medicine, and was cured by less than half a bottle.

Another gentleman, who had coughed all winter, was cured in less than week.

A lady, weakened and attenuated with lung coughing, was seen to bloom into renewed health and vigor, was asked where she got the good medicine that cured her. The answer was, at Dr. Keyser's.

A child, puny and pale and emaciated, was soon cured by a bottle or two of Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A lady on Liberty street, whose lungs were far diseased, was restored to perfect health by the continued use of DR. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE and Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup.

A gentleman next door to Dr. Keyser's Store says he will recommend Dr. Keyser's Pectoral Syrup in all cases; less than half a bottle cured him.

DR. KEYSER'S GREAT MEDICINE STORE AND MEDICAL OFFICE FOR CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 167 LIBERTY STREET. Office hours until 1 o'clock, and from 3 to 6 and 7 to 9 at night.
FEBRUARY 26.

OCCUPATIONAL AILMENTS.
Fresh, pure air is a vitalizing elixir. Whoever is debarred by circumstances from unrestricted access to this invisible, but powerful stimulant needs a medicinal invigorant of some kind. The great object should be to choose the best. Popularity is a pretty good guarantee of merit in this scrutinizing and intelligent age, and tried by this criterion Hostetter's Stomach Bitters stands first among the invigorating and regulating medicines of the present day. To the wants of persons engaged in indoor employments, especially in crowded factories where even with the best possible ventilation the atmosphere is always in some degree polluted, this salubrious vegetable tonic is peculiarly adapted. The nature of the ingredients is no mystery. It consists of an absolutely pure diffusive stimulant, unstured—or rather surcharged—with the field extracts of sanatous roots and barks and herbs. The pharmacopoeas has its tinctures, but what are they? The infusion of only a single root or bark or plant is found in each. Not one of them combines the three properties of a tonic, an alterative, and an aperient. All these elements are blended in the Bitters, nor are these the only of its medicinal recommendations. It is also a blood depurent and an antispasmodic.

The baleful effect which air that has been partially exhausted of its oxygen by frequent breathing produces on the vital organization, is notorious, and when to this devitalized atmosphere is superadded the repulsive vapor of hot air furnaces, it becomes a deleterious and depressing influence extreme. To enable the system to bear up even for a few hours each day against the debilitating influence of a vitiated atmosphere, a wholesome tonic and alterative is urgently required. This grand desideratum is supplied in Hostetter's Bitters, which as a strength sustaining, health protecting agent has no rival either among official or advertised medicines.

NOTICES.

TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY
NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Triumph Oil Company will be held at their OFFICE, No. 25 seventh alley, Fifth street, on MONDAY, March 7th, 1870, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.
WM. F. LANG,
f. 28:n55 Secretary.

CENTRAL BANK,
PITTSBURGH, Feb. 24, 1870.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Bank have declared a dividend of FIVE (5) PER CENT. on the capital stock, out of the profits of the last six months, payable forthwith.
J. W. DAVITT,
f. 28:n63 Cashier.

OFFICE OF MONONGAHELA BRIDGE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen (13) Managers of this Company will be held at the Toll House, MONDAY, March 7th, 1870.
JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
Pittsburgh, Feb. 3, 1870. fe7

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE
CONDITION OF THE
BANK OF PITTSBURGH,
TUESDAY MORNING, March 1st, 1870.

MEANS.

Loans Bill's and Discounts	$1 090,507 74
U. S. 5-20 Bonds	700,000 00
Real Estate	51,589 03
Stocks and Miscellanies	12,246 71
Due by other Banks	137,246 10
Legal Tender Notes & Checks	96,866 41
Specie	116,156 28
	$2,314,662 31

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,162,159 00
Profits and Earnings	341 097 47
Unpaid Dividends and Expense Account	8,113 06
Due to other Banks	800 03
Deposits	801,991 75
	$2,314,662 31

The above Statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. ROSEBURG, Cashier.
Sworn to and subscribed this 1st day of March, 1870, before me.
mh1:n26 S. SMITH, Notary Public.

CHOICE AND RARE
CONFECTIONS,
FOR PRESENTS, AT
GEO. BEAVEN'S,
112 Federal Street, Alleghenv.
mh1:n78

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
NEW DRY GOODS
AT
LOW PRICES
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federa
BLACK AND COL'D DRESS SILKS.
PLAIN AND FIGURED
SILK POPLINS.
New Spring Delaines,
Black and Colored Alpaca Poplins,
Black and Colored American Poplins,
Balmoral and Gored Skirts.
Long and Square Shawls.
Extra Good Bargains in
CASSIMERES, JEANS & TWEEDS.
At 8c., Light and Dark Calicos,
At 10c., Light and Dark Calicos,
At 50c., Balmoral Skirts,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

WILL LEAVE PITTSBURGH
ON
TUESDAY, March 14th,
At 2 O'Clock Precisely.

DR. EDWARD S. FRANKS,
Begs leave to offer his sincere thanks for the many
ACTS OF KINDNESS RECEIVED
from numerous friends and the profession in
PITTSBURGH AND ITS VICINITY,
and to express his gratitude for the
VERY LIBERAL PATRONAGE CONFERRED.
He is compelled to say,
that in consequence of an
ENGAGEMENT TO LECTURE
IN ANOTHER CITY,
that he must, although reluctantly,
LEAVE PITTSBURGH, PA.,
On TUESDAY, March 14th, 1870.
At 2 O'CLOCK P. M. PRECISELY.
All who have not been supplied
with his
PATENTED SPECTACLES,
and those requiring advice or
MEDICAL TREATMENT,
can consult him at the
ROBINSON HOUSE,
Corner Seventh street and Duquesne Way,
ROOM No. 7,
PITTSBURGH,
UP TO THAT HOUR AND DATE ONLY,
At which time
HE CLOSES BUSINESS IN THIS CITY.
mh1:TTHS

PLANING MILL MEN
AND OTHERS,
TAKE NOTICE!
The undersigned has letters patent of the United States for the improved construction of weather-boarding, inside lining and of wainscoting for houses. The weather-boarding, by this patented improvement, being more particularly intended for vertical use, and combining great durability and beauty of appearance; and is so constructed as to entirely prevent the use of joint strips, and to prevent water from entering the joints, or the gaping or the showing of the joints by action of the weather on the timber.
Inside lining and wainscoting by this new method are so constructed as to form perfect paunels as cheaply as by the ordinary flooring boards alone; the reby preventing the showing of the joints from any cause, and leaving no refuges for bugs.
He has also purchased the patent right of what is commonly known as the "Moulded Weatherboarding."
He has disposed of the following territoria' and one right in Allegheny county, for both patents, to wit:
To G. A. Mundorff, the right for the territory south of the rivers in s.d county.
To M'Quewan & Douglass, the right for the City of Pittsburgh.
To McKee & Douglass' shop right for their mill, Sixteenth ward, Pittsburgh.
To Bill, Patterson & Co., shop rights for their mill, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.
To A. & J. Mollhaly, for the borough of McKeesport.
To Parker & Paul, for First, Second, Third and Fourth wards, city of Allegheny.
To Reed Broth rs, shop right at their mill, in Seven h ward, city of Allegheny.
To Dunham, Saint & Co., for the boroughs of Sharpsburgh and Etna; also the townships of Shaler and Indiana.
All persons are warned against infringing upon either of said patents, and those wishing to purchase will please call, or address me, at No. 75 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe2 J. C. ANDERSON.

T. T. T.
TREGO'S TEABERRY TOOTHWASH,
Is the most pleasant, cheapest and best Dentifrice extant.
Warranted free from injurious ingredients.
It preserves and whitens the Teeth!
Invigorates and soothes the Gums!
Purifies and perfumes the breath!
Prevents accumulation of Tartar!
Cleans and Purifies Artificial Teeth!
Is a superior article for Children!
Sold by all Druggists and Dentists.
Proprietor, A. M. WILSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by
J. C. MATTERN, Pittsburgh.
R. M. SNODGRASS, Allegheny.
ja25:TTS8
JOS. SPENCER. JAS. McKAY. ROBT. LIDDELL

PHŒNIX STEAM BREWERY,
SPENCER, McKAY & CO.,
Maltsters and Brewers of Ale,
PORTER AND BROWN STOUT.
PITTSBURGH, PA.
ROBERT WATSON, Manager.
fe4:n83

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed Proposals will be received by the undersigned at the Real Estate Office of THOMAS R. SILL & SON, corner 33d and Penn streets, until FRIDAY, the 4th day of March, for the erection of
Four Three Story Brick Dwelling Houses,
on the corner of Forty-third and Butler streets, Seventeenth ward. Bids must state the price per thousand for laying brick, carpenters for all carpenter's work, painting and glazing, and plastering for plaster work.
Plans and specifications can be seen at the office of Thomas R. Sill & Son, on and after the 23d inst. The work will be let to the lowest and best bidders.
fe19:n96 K. BRACKEN.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.
DRY GOODS,
AT
PRICES,
AT
SEMPLE'S,
1 Street, Allegheny City.
AT $1.00 A PAIR,
BLACK AND COL'D KID GLOVES,
A Great Bargain.
At 18 3-4c., White Damask Towels,
At $1.50, White Honey Comb Quilts,
At 37 1-2c., 6-4 Table Linen,
At 12 1-2c., Extra Wide Linen Toweling.
HOUSEKEEPING DRY GOODS!
Pillow Case Muslins,
Sheeting and Shirting Muslins,
Irish Linens and Shirt Fronts,
Table Damasks and Table Napkins.
NEW SPRING
HATS AND BONNETS.
NEW SPRING
Ribbons and Flowers,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S,
Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

Genuine Preparations.
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, London.
Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb. Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissingen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and *fac simile* signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and 4th Ave.
P. S.—A Fresh supply of Squire's True Glycerine Soap, Sarg's Vienna Soap, Price's Glycerine Soap, Astringent-Red 4-um Lozenges, and Mu

FINANCIAL.

AMERICAN BANK,

NO. 80 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL - - - - - $200,000

Stockholders Individually Liable.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

JOHN FLOYD, President. WM. FLOYD, Cashier.

DIRECTORS.

Thos. M. Marshall, Wm. T. Wilkinson, James W. Arrott, Chas. B. Lorch, John Floyd, John M. Murtland, Archibald Wallace, Jas. D. Kelly, Wm. Floyd.

This Bank is now fully organized and prepared to do a general banking business.

jan26:d

GOLD,

SILVER AND COUPONS,

Bought at Highest Prices.

PH. R. MERTZ, Banker,

Cor. Wood St. and 5th Avenue

myl2

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.,

(Successors to S. JONES & CO.,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood St.,

BANKERS,

Buy and sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

☞ Interest Allowed on Deposits.

☞ Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.

Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

5000 ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

7-30 BONDS,

For sale at

N. HOLMES & SONS.

fe12:d3

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 2, 1870.

Money easy at 4@6 on call. Sterling dull at 8½@8¾.

Gold quiet and lower; opened at 116¾, fell to 116¾ and closed at 115¾. Carrying rates 3@6 per cent. Clearances $75,000,000.

Governments weak and closing at about the lowest prices of the day. Bonds are higher here than in Europe and considerable sales have been made by foreign bankers. Coupons of '81, 16¾@16¾; do '62, 13½@13¾; do '64, 12¾@12¾; do 1865, 13¾@13¾; do new, 11¾@11¾; do '67, 12¾@13; do '68, 12¾@12¾; 10-40's, 8¾@8¾; Currency 6s, 11¾@11¾.

State bonds dull and steady; Tennessees depressed by prospective legislation in that State. Missouris, 93¾; old Tennessees, 65; new, 54½; old Virginias, 67¾; new, 66½; old North Carolinas, 48; new, 24.

The Sub Treasury bought $1,000,000 of Governments to-day at 110 57-100@110 75-100. The bids aggregated $4,026,700.

Railroad market quite active and animated, with an increased business generally, more especially in Northwestern, Lake Shore and Rock Island. Northwestern shares were the special feature. Several cliques were the reputed buyers of about 20,000 shares; common rose to 72¾ and preferred to 88¾. The strong room was regaled with most fabulous stories relative to short interest and calls outstanding in Northwestern shares. Lake shore advanced to 87 and Rock Island to 120¾. The advance in other shares was less marked, and chiefly in sympathy with the market, closed firm. Miscellaneous list only active in Pacific Mail and Canton both advanced. Express stocks dull.

Five-Thirty Prices.—Canton, 60; Cumberland, 30¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34¼; Quicksilver, 12; Mariposa, 9; do preferred, 19¾; Adams Express, 63¾; Wells & Fargo, 21; American, 37; United States, 51¾; Pacific Mail, 38¾; New York Central, 96½; Erie, 25¾; do. preferred, 43; Hudson, 141¾; Michigan Southern, 94¾; Reading, 97¾; Michigan Central, 120; Lake Shore, 87¼; Illinois Central, 137; Pittsburgh, 98¾; North western, 72¾; do. preferred, 88½; Rock Island, 119¾; St. Paul, 63¼; do. preferred, 76¾; Wabash, 44; do. preferred, 71; Fort Wayne, 92¾; Terre Haute, 33¾; do. preferred, 62; Chicago and Alton, 112; do. preferred, 112¾; O. & M., 30¾; New Jersey Central, 102¾; C. C. & C., 74½; Dubuque, 110¼.

Boston prices: Calumet, 70; Copper Falls, 5; Franklin, 6; Hecla, 85; Quincy, 18.

Exports for the week, except specie, $3,524,528.

Sub-Treasury balance, gold, $75,577,-680; currency, $4,870,875; general balance, $84,-237,875.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1870.

Quotations as received by Ph. R. Mertz: Gold, 115¾; Silver, 112; Eighty-one's, 116¾, Five Twenties, 1862, 113¾; do 1864, 112¾; do 1865, 113¾; do Consols, 113¾; do 1867, 113¾; do 1868, 112¾; Ten Forties, 108¾; Adams Express Company 61; Merchants Union Express Company, 10; American Express Company, ——; Western Union Telegraph, 34¼; New York Central 96¼; Reading, 97¾; Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago, 92¼; Ohio & Mississippi, 29¾; Michigan Southern, 86½; Cleveland & Pittsburgh, 93¾; Chicago & Rock Island & Pacific, 120¾; Chicago & North Western, 71¾; Chicago & North Western Preferred 87¾; Erie 26.

EXCHANGE—Sixty days. Sight.

London, per £..... $5,70 $5,90

Paris, per franc..... 22½ 24

Berlin, thaler..... 83 86

Frankfort, florin..... 50 51

—Closing quotations received by James T. Brady & Co. Gold: 115¾; United States Sixes, 1881, 116¾; Five-Twenties, 1862, 113¾; do. 1864, 112¾; do. 1865, 113¾; Ten-Forties, 108¾; Five-Twenties, January and July, 1865, 111¾; do. do. 1867, 112½; do. do. 1868, 112¾; Union Pacific Railroad, 87¼; Central do, do, 90¾; Cy. Pacific, 111¾; Lake Superior —.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1870.

The stagnation which has prevailed in the oil market for so long still continues, and while hopes of an easily improvement are still entertained, the indication, we regret to say, are not encouraging. There are quite a number of factories, in the west, receipts of which is a very important nature, and until these can be removed, it is not likely that there will be any improvement; but, on the other hand, it is probable that business will lag and continue dull and neglected.

CRUDE.

Is dull and unchanged. Spot is still quoted at 12 bid and 12½ asked, and while the offerings are light, there is not much wanted; it is hardly probable that any considerable amount could be sold at 12c. Buyer 3 days, nominal at 14¾@15, bid and asked. Sale 1,000 bbls "Parker" at 11¾; and 1,000 at 11¾.

REFINED.

No sales; market quiet and prices unchanged. March quoted at 25½; March to July, 29; April to September, 30; buyer all year, 32¾@33.

RECEIPTS OF CRUDE OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Spray Oil Works 250, on account L Hepler; Fisher Bro 1,040, on account Fisher Bro; Eagle Oil Works 240, on account B S Duncan; Eagle Oil Works 400, on account G Paist; J A McKee 160, on account J B Barbour; A B Mills 76, on account W Bartle——

Total..... 2,056 bbls.

SHIPMENTS OF OIL BY A. V. R. R.

Lockhart, Frew & Co. 225 bbls ref. oil to Warden, F. & Co., Phila.

McKelvy & Bro. 372 bbls refined oil to W. P. Logan & Bro., Philadelphia.

Pennock & Beeson, 57 bbls lub. oil to G. W. White, Harrisburg.

Total..... 654 bbls.

Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Barely 1,000 head of fresh cattle arrived for sale, but 300 head were held from Monday; trade slow and prices weaker, save when superior quality is offered. Some very fine animals of 8½ cwt. brought 17@17¾c; most fair to good cattle sold at 15@16c, and poor at 12@13c. Stock nearly all sold. Lent causes less inquiry for thin cattle. Weather favorable. Sheep unchanged, with only 1200 arrived; the demand calls for good stock, which sells at 7@8c. Hogs are still lower; dressed selling at 11¾@12c; no sales alive; western dressed are quoted at 11@11¾c.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 2, 1870.

Trade in general merchandise remains in a cramped and unsatisfactory condition. Merchants find it as difficult as ever to fobres a market for any of the leading commodities, and consequently, have to content themselves with the regular local trade, which at best does not amount to much. There is an entire absence, almost, of anything like a speculative feeling, and notwithstanding values, generally, have depreciated materially within the past sixty day, the impression seems to be gaining strength that the bottom has not yet been reached, that prices must go still lower; this feeling of distrust, of course, tends very materially to restrict the demand, as buyers will not stock up until pretty well satisfied that the bottom has been touched, and so long as this feeling continues, there is no probability of an improvement in business.

APPLES—Demand fair and market steady, though prices are unchanged, ranging from $2,50@5,50 for fair to prime, and $3,75@4 for choice.

APPLE BUTTER—Quoted at 65@75c.

BUTTER—Sales of prime roll at 35@36, and fancy packages at 37@38, with a demand fully up to the supply. Common butter is abundant and dull.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged—$2@2½ per bbl.

BROOMS—Store prices: No. 2, $3,75. No. 3, $4,50; No. 4, $5,00; No. 5, $5,50. Carpet Brooms, $6,00@6,50.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The season is about over; may be quoted nominally at 3¾@3 cts.

BROOM CORN—13@17 cts per pound.

CHEESE—Sales Western Reserve at 17; Hamburg 17¾; Ohio Factory 18; Ohio Goshen 18¾@19; New York Goshen 19½@20.

CARBON OIL—Dull and drooping; we quote standard brands at 25@25½, for 90 or 100 bbl lots, and 26¾@27, in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Prime to choice eastern cultivated, $17@18 per bbl.

CORN MEAL—Kiln dried is quoted at 95@95; per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Continues dull. We continue to quote Apples at 7@8 cts; and Peaches, at 7@8c for quarters, and 9½@10¾c for halves. Blackberries, 14@15 cts, and pitted Cherries, 25@28 cts.

DRESSED HOGS—9¾@10c.

EGGS—Market quite active and firmer with sales at 26, and small holders are asking 27.

FEATHERS—Sales at 85@90, and the usual advance for small lots, in a retail way.

FISH—Sales Lake Herring at 4½ per half bbl, and White Fish at 9½.

FLOUR—The market is devoid of anything new or important; it is dull as ever, and as has been the case nearly all season, the mills seem to have a monopoly of the retail trade. We continue to quote western flours, in store, at $6@6¾ for spring and $6,75@6 for winter. Live Flour $6@6¾.

GROCERIES—The grocery market continues dull and in an unsatisfactory condition, but hopes of a good spring trade are entertained. The decline in gold, as might be expected, has weakened sugars, and prices are now lower than at any time since the panic began, and there is no certainty that the bottom has yet been touched. Coffees are also weak but not quotably lower. New Orleans molasses is firm, with a fair demand. Spices, Soaps, &c., unchanged. Following are the ruling quotations.

SUGARS—New Orleans, fair, 11½; good, 12; prime, 12¼; choice, 12¾; Cubas, 11@11¾; Porto Rico, 12¾@13. Refined: A Coffee, 14½; B, 13¾; Extra, C, 13¼; Crushed and Granulated, 14¾.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans Molasses, 78@80c; Porto Rico, 65@75.

SYRUPS—Perfection, 90; Silver Drips, 70; White Honey, 75; Golden, 65.

COFFEE—Fair to Good Rio, 20@21½; Prime, 22@23; Choice, 23¾.

RICE—Carolina, 8c; Rangoon, 7¾c.

TEAS—Young Hyson, $1,00@1,60. G. P., $1,10 to 1,90. Imperial, $1,40 to 1,80. Oolong, 85 to $1,45. Sou Chong, 90c to $1,50.

STARCH—Pearl, 7; Satin Gloss, 11¼c, and Corn Starch, 12c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$8,00 per case.

FRUITS—New Layer Raisins, $5 per box; Prunes, 14c; Currants 15c; Valencia Raisins, 18¼c.

SPICES—Cassia, 65c; Cloves, 40c; grain Pepper, 35 Allspice, 30c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

BAR LEAD—10¾c; Shot, $2,75 per bag.

SOAPS.—Rabbit, 7½; Hinkley's, 10¼c; Rosin, 5 to 7c; "Dobbin's," 15c; Wax, 9c; Chem. Olive, 8¾c.

CANDLES—Mould, 13c; Star, 22c.

BI CARB SODA—8½ per 100.

FISH—No. 1 Mackerel, $29 per bbl; No. 2 do, $19; No. 3 do, $16. Lake Herring, $4,50; White Fish, $9,50.

GRAIN—There is no movement in wheat here of any consequence as the offerings are very light; the mills are paying $1,10@1,14 for good to choice red. Oats dull with a supply considerably in excess of the demand; we nominally quote at 42@43, buying, and 45@46, selling—sales on track at 44. Corn dull but without quotable change; may be quoted, mixed under, at 75@76 for car and 78@80 for shelled. Rye continues dull but unchanged, 80@85; the arrivals have fallen off somewhat recently. Barley—light, demand limited and prices unchanged; prime Penna spring, 90, and fall $1.

HAY—Sold at Allegheny Diamond market to-day at $15@20 per ton, and market dull.

HUSKS—Sales at 2¼@3c per pound.

HOMINY—Sales at $5,75@6,00 per bbl.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white lime at $2@2,25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—City brands No. 1 extra quoted at $1,38@1,40, and No. 2 at 90.

MAPLE SYRUP—Sales at $1,75 per gallon.

ONIONS—Quiet and unchanged; $2@2,75 per bbl, as to quality.

PEANUTS—Prime Tennessee quoted at 9@10 cts.

POTATOES—Quiet and unchanged—we continue to quote at 45 by the car load and 50c in store.

PEAS—$1,70@1,75 per bushel.

PROVISIONS—Market dull, but prices are unchanged. Bacon shoulders, 15@c; Canvassed Hams, 19@20; and for Sugar Cured: Sides, 15¾ for Ribbed and 17 for Clear; Breakfast Bacon, 18; Sugar Cured Hams, 18@18¾; Dried Beef, 20; Ham Sausage, 13¾; Mess Pork, $28¾@29. Lard, 16 in tierces and 17@17¾ in bbls and kegs.

POULTRY—Receipts continue very light and market is almost bare. We continue to quote dressed chickens, at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20.

SEEDS—Sales of 100 bgs reported at $8¾; dealers who are buying to fill orders, pay from $8 to $8¾. Timothy seed is scarce but with a light demand, prices are unchanged at $4¾@5. Flaxseed $2,10@2,15.

STRAW—Sales of rye straw at $10, oats at $10@14.

SALT—Is quoted at $ 1,75 by the car load.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton lower; sales 58 bales at 25c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 6,077 bbls; more steady—sales 7,200 bbls at $4,75@4,90 for superfine State and western, $5,05@6,80 for extra State, $4,95@6,50 for extra western, $5,70@6,30 for white wheat extra, $5,20@6,15 for round hoop Ohio, $5,50@6,25 for extra St. Louis, and $6,25 @8,50 for good to choice do. Rye Flour firmer; sales 200 bbls at $4,40@5,30. Corn Meal quiet. Whisky without decided change; sales 350 bbls western free at $1 @1,01, and State at $1,01@1,01½c. Wheat—receipts 11,999 bush; opened steady, closing dull and one cent lower—sales 34,000 bush at $1,10 for Nos. 1 and 3 mixed, $1,29@1,31 for winter red and amber western, and $1,60@1,67 for choice white State. Rye quiet. Barley dull; sales 5 000 bbls Canada West at $1,10@ 1,12. Barley Malt dull. Corn—receipts 4,280 bush; scarce; new firm and old dull and rather heavy—sales 35,000 bush at 92@96c for new mixed western, $1,04¾@ 1,05 for old do deliv'd, $1,03 for new yel w southern. Oats—receipts, 9,538 bush—dull and heavy, with sales of 16,000 bush at 56@56½c for western, 62@63½c for State. Rice steady; Carolina 6¼@7¼c. Coffee quiet and firm. Sugar dull, with sales of 100 hhds Cuba at 10@10¼c. Molasses dull. Petroleum quiet, at 15¾@ 15¾c for crude, 28c for refined. Hops quiet, at 17@28c for American. Lsather: Hemlock sole firm at 29@30½c for Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. Wool is in moderate request, with sales of 400,000 pounds at 47@54c for domestic fleece, 39 @42c for pulled. Coal: domestic dull and drooping; foreign is in moderate request and unchanged. Linseed oil quiet at 96@98c. Turpentine heavy at 44@44½c. Metals: pig iron dull and steady; ingot copper dull at 20¼@20¾c for Lake Superior; pig iron is in moderate request at $33@37 for Scotch; $32@35 for American; bar quiet, at $82,50 for refined English and American; sheet quiet at $11@12 gold for Russia. Nails dull 4¼c cut, 6c clinch, and 25@29c for horseshoe. Pork firmer and more active; 1,145 bbls at $26@26,25 for new mess; $20,50@21 for prime, and $23,50@24 for prime mess; also 1,250 bbls new mess seller April at $26@26,25. Beef steady; 175 bbls at $10@15 for new plain mess; $14@17,50 for new extra mess. Tierce Beef quiet at $25 for mess; $26@28 prime mess, and $27@30 India mess. Beef hams steady; 130 bbls at $28@32,50. New cut meats heavy; 200 pkgs at 10¼@11¾c for pickled bellies; 14¾@14¾c for hams; middles quiet; 20 pcs Cumberland cut at 13¼c, and 1,000 bxs do deliverable in Chicago 12¾c. Dressed Hogs heavy 11@11¾c for western. Lard a shade firmer; 470 tcs at 14@15 cts., and dressed turkeys, 18@20. SEEDS—Sales of 100 bgs reported at $8¾; dealers who are buying to fill orders, pay from $8 to $8¾. Timothy seed is scarce but with a light demand, prices are unchanged at $4¾@5. Flaxseed $2,10@2,15.

BUTTER—Sales of prime roll at 35@ 36, and fancy packages at 37@38, with a demand fully up to the supply. Common butter is abundant and dull.

BEANS—Dull but unchanged—$2@ 2½ per bbl.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Change of Base.

The press and offices of the Daily and Weekly GAZETTE will be removed, from the 26th to the last of March, from their old stand on Fifth avenue to the large, old-stored "GAZETTE Buildings," at four-storied "GAZETTE Buildings," at the corner of Smithfield street and Sixth avenue, recently purchased by the proprietors as a permanent home for the GAZETTE.

The Aldermen's offices were devoid of interest yesterday.

The ice on the Park Pond in Allegheny is to be sold to the highest bidder.

John Bradford, of the Sixth ward, was committed to jail by Alderman Butler, on oath of Bennett Lake yesterday, charging him with the larceny of a stove.

Thomas Dexter (which name implies something fast) was arrested yesterday for fast driving on the Allegheny Suspension Bridge. Mayor Callow fined him five dollars and bid him henceforth go slow.

The Ninth Census.—Marshal Murdoch has been officially notified that the ninth census, which is to be taken this year, will be taken under the Act of Congress of May 23d, 1850, and he is at present engaged in distributing the territory in his jurisdiction.

Justice Stephens, of Allegheny, committed James Brown to jail yesterday, in default of $300 bail, on the oath of his wife Alice Brown, charging him with desertion. Having had some slight family grievances, James sought the smiles of a more congenial partner. Hence the arrest.

An Allegheny Alderman and a patron had a dispute yesterday afternoon which resulted in a knock down. Mayor Callow has been appealed to, for a settlement of the difficulty, the official who belongs to an up town district appearing as defendant in a case of assault and battery.

Banquet.—The members of the Bar of Allegheny county have tendered Hon. Thomas Mellon, recently retired from the Bench, a banquet which takes place at McGinley's, on Wood street, to-morrow evening. It promises to be one of the grandest affairs of its character ever gotten up in this city.

Yesterday Rev. J. B. Clark, D. D., made information before Mayor Callow against George Lacey for larceny. The accused is charged with stealing a lot of jewelry, sleeve buttons, &c., from the residence of the prosecutor. Lacey is employed as driver for Dr. Sutton. He was arrested, and after a hearing held for court.

Great Slaughter Among the Ice Men.—Go to the Rink. As the season is far advanced, those who have neglected skating had better take the opportunity as this may be the last of the season. The Rink is open at 1½ o'clock, which is the best time for children. The ice is crowded every night to overflowing, and was in excellent condition last night; brilliantly illuminated with gas and as well as the beauty and elite of the city.

Thanks.—I hereby acknowledge the prompt payment of $2,000 by the North Western Mutual Life Insurance Company of Wisconsin through their agent Mr. Adam Becker, the same being the amount of the policy of my husband Jacob Mattern, deceased. Mr. Becker's office is No. 214, Fifth avenue, and I can conscientiously recommend him to my friends and the public, as a prompt and reliable agent.

CATHARINA MATTERN.

George Brenner and William Kelly, of the Twelfth ward, had been in the habit of playing cards at the house of the latter, when, a few evenings ago, becoming excited over the merits of the game, they quarreled and resorted to the muscle to settle the difficulty. Kelly came off with honors, and George repaired to the office of Alderman Taylor and there made charges, to have him doubly sure, of both assault and battery and for keeping a gambling house.

Successful.

Gen. Charles Barnes, the successful competitor for the office of Sealer of Weights and Measures for the county of Allegheny, all will say, is a good appointment. It may be said of others who sought the appointment, that they were as capable or as much entitled to preferment as he, but it cannot be said that any were more capable, more intelligent or more worthy. The General will make a capital officer in the civil, as he did in the military service, and will serve the public with like fidelity as he served the party, always energetic, efficient and urbane.

Mutual Life Insurance Association.

We have received a circular addressed to the Baggage Masters and Brakemen's Mutual Life Insurance Association, and to all baggage masters and passenger train brakemen of the United States, calling a meeting of the Association on Thursday and Friday, May 5th and 6th next, at Chicago, Illinois. The objects of this association are strictly benefical, requiring a subscription of fifty cents from each member on the death of a brother to be paid to the heirs of the deceased within twenty days after death. The object is a commendable one and we think all railroad men should give it careful consideration. The call requests railroad men not represented in the Association to elect delegates to the coming Convention.

Supposed Incendiarism.

Yesterday morning about one o'clock a fire occurred at the residence of Mr. Luckhaupt, No. 288 Ohio street, Allegheny. The gentleman and his wife were absent at the time at the masquerade at Lafayete Hall. Upon returning to their domicil they found the fire-men busily engaged in extinguishing the flames. When first discovered it was confined to one corner of the front room on the lower floor. The door leading from the street was open and a pair of pantaloons robbed of a pocketbook containing a considerable sum of money. From these and other indications, the house is supposed to have been burglarized and then set on fire. The result was the loss of a valuable library, a large oil painting, clothing and carpet, and considerable damage to the house. The exact amount cannot be stated at present. There is no clue to the thieves.

The Oneida Disaster.

Among the officers of the American war ship Oneida, recently lost in Japanese waters, were two west Pennsylvanians, Lieut. William Stewart, son of Hon. Andrew Stewart, of Uniontown, and Passed Midshipman Jno. R. Phelan, son of Mr. John Phelan, formerly a member of the State Legislature from Greene county. Whether or not these noble young officers are among the saved or lost, is of course a subject of painful solicitude with their friends and relatives. We hope the tidings to come will be such as to gladden their hearts.

—Since writing the above, later dispatches give a list of the lost, which unhappily includes the names of Lieut. Commanding Stewart and Ensign Phelan. There remains, therefore, no other hope for their friends than in the possible inaccuracy of the list of names transmitted by the cable. We shall await anxiously further particulars.

A Sharper Beaten.

For some time past J. Round, formerly a resident of Braddock's Fields, had been playing upon the generosity of the good citizens of that place by contracting debts, borrowing money, &c., promising to refund when he sold a house and lot which he owned in the village. In this way he succeeded in borrowing from $400 to $500, and about a week since, having quietly disposed of his house and lot and pocketed the money, he left for New York, intending to sail for Europe as soon as his wife joined him. Monday the wife packed up her goods and started for New York. P. Schuiley and others who had been victimized by Round, came to the city and made information before the Mayor, charging Round with obtaining money under false pretence, and agreed to pay the expenses of an officer to execute the warrant, instructing him to get the money out of Round if possible. Monday evening officer Moon started for New York, taking the same train that Mrs. Round did, and on arriving in New York, on Tuesday evening, he accompanied her to the hotel where her husband was stopping. Finding his man he took him in custody, and by means of a little improvised law succeeded in inducing him to "shell out" $135, which was the full amount of the claims placed in the officer's hands, and the expenses of the trip. New York hackmen, it is said, make efficient aldermen when a special case requires their services in that capacity.

SOUTH SIDE ROWDYISM.

A Free Fight—Probable Homicide—Two Men Seriously Wounded—One of the Ruffians Arrested.

The unusually quiet and peaceable citizens of the South Side were favored with a scene of rowdyism, such as is seldom witnessed in places of more pretentions, and which in all probability will result in the death of one, and perhaps two of the parties engaged in it.

It appears that Leonard Brucker and Peter Datz, proprietors of a drinking saloon at the corner of Eleventh and Carson streets, East Birmingham, known as Bedford Hall, gave a ball Tuesday night, which was attended by a large number of persons. Dancing and drinking beer was the order of the evening, and matters passed off quietly until between two and three o'clock yesterday morning, when four or five roughs came to the saloon and after taking several drinks at the bar, started to go up stairs to the ball room. On their way they passed through the dineing room and armed themselves with knives and such other weapons as they could find. They were allowed to pass in by the door keeper, who was frightened at their manner, and they had been in the room but a few moments. On their way they passed through the dineing room and armed themselves with knives and such other weapons as they could find. They were allowed to pass in by the door keeper, who was frightened at their manner, and they had been in the room but a few moments. On their way they raised a disturbance, which soon resolved itself into a free fight. Knives, "billies," polkers, chairs, etc., were used freely, and in the fight Charles Fritz and Jacob Ambas were severely, if not fatally wounded. The former received seven cuts, one in the arm, four in the back and two in the abdomen, one of which penetrated the abdominal wall, and from which the bowels protruded. Ambas received a serious wound in the abdomen, which penetrated the bowels, and was also cut in the face and in the left gluteal region.

One of the night watchmen of Birmingham, Hosea Husted, hearing the disturbance, hastened to the scene of action, and finding it too much of an undertaking for one man, proceeded to call assistance, when some one raised a window in the second story and fired four shots from a pistol at him, one of which struck his pocket book in his pants pocket and glanced off, and another struck a citizen who was standing on the opposite side of the street, inflicting a slight wound on the forehead. The "roughs" who had raised the disturbance were finally overpowered and ejected from the ball room, after which the wounded men, Ambas and Fritz, were removed to their homes. The latter resides in Clair township near the borough line, and Drs. Thomas and Riggs summoned.

The wounded men were both in a critical condition last evening, and but little hopes were entertained of their recovery.

Yesterday afternoon Jacob Mattenheimer made information before Justice Salisbury charging Patrick Welsh, John Reed and other persons unknown with felonious assault and battery. Welsh was arrested and confined in the Birmingham lock-up awaiting a hearing, and the officers are after the other parties. It is alleged the affair was premeditated by Welsh, Rees and their companions, as they were the parties who armed themselves with knives, &c., in the dining room before entering the ball room.

Husted also made information before Justice Salisbury charging Leonard Brucker with felonious assault and battery, alleging that it was he who fired the pistol at him from the window. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Brucker.

We were unable to ascertain definitely the cause of the affray, but it was presumed to have originated out of a difficulty between the workmen of some of the mills on the South Side. It is likely to prove a very serious affair, and if the wounded man should die the men who inflicted the wounds will be fortunate if they escape a trial for murder.

The Birmingham Councils.

A meeting of the Councils of Birmingham was held Tuesday in the office of Justice Salisbury. Present—Messrs Atterbury, Doyle, McIlwaine, Redman, Oliver, Schwarm, Vogley, Ward, and Burgess Salisbury in the chair.

The minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Mr. Ward, of the Finance Committee, having examined the accounts of the various borough officers, reported them correct.

The bill of Messrs. Stolzenbach, Rees & Co., for gravel delivered for grading, amounting to $65.26, was presented, and the treasurer authorized to draw a warrant for the same.

Mr. Oliver, from the Street Committee, reported $3,800 for the use of the Street Commissioners. Granted.

Warrants were ordered to be drawn in favor of the borough policemen in payment of their last month's wages, amounting to $162.

Mr. David Berg, collector of borough taxes, submitted the following report:

Amount of duplicate for 1869	$13,610 80
Collections and double assessments	13 72
Lot Takes	265 75
Total receipts	$13,083 30
Commiss on 5 pr. ct.	654 16
Cash paid Treasurer	$12,429 14
Receipts from paving bonds	12,415 40
	$12,429 14

The following are the reports of the various borough officers:

Expended during the month by the Street Commissioner	$117 06
Previous month	110 35
Total	$227 41
Amount appropriated by the Committee during the month	200 00
Balance due the Commissioner	$27 41

THE WEIGH-MASTER'S REPORT.

Balance on hand Feb. 1st	$168 26
Receipts during the month	89 25
Total	$ 57 51
Commission of Weighmaster	29 75
Balance due the borough	$227 76

SUPERINTENDENT OF MARKETS REPORT.

Balance on hand Feb. 1st	146 46
Receipts during the month	13 13
Total	$159 59
Expenses	29 59
Cash paid Treasurer	100 00
Balance due borough	$82 77

Mr. Schwarm moved that the reports be accepted. Carried.

On motion of Mr. McIlwaine, Council adjourned to meet again on next Monday night.

Adjourned.

SPECIAL MEETING.

A special meeting of the Birmingham Council was held yesterday, Wednesday, evening at half past seven o'clock, Burgess Schultz presiding.

Members present: Messrs. Miller, Jones, Lackins and Habermann.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

An ordinance drawn in compliance with an act of Assembly exempting the borough bonds from county and municipal tax was presented and passed.

There being no further business Council adjourned.

Hardware Store Entered—About $500 Worth of Goods Stolen.

It neither seems probable to overtake the spoilers, nor yet to retain them in "durance vile." The band who are committing the depredations don't seem to discriminate as to whether they will have their plunder in "cash or trade." In several instances we have noted the facts heretofore of their having helped themselves to clothing, shirts, drawers, fancy goods, &c., but Tuesday night they concluded to have some hardware in the absence of the "root of all evil," as Mr. James Bown, who does business at 136 Wood street, is willing to testify, his store having been entered Tuesday night from the rear windows. By prying off the steps nailed to the casing they easily removed the upper sash. A safe unlocked and containing only a small tin box filled with papers appeared to have been carefully scrutinized and the other safe was left untouched, but a can of powder and some fuse left near it would indicate they had it under consideration, and from the manner in which their tools were left and other valuable goods within their grasp was not taken, we should judge they had been frightened away. Several fine revolvers and pocket knives constituted the property taken, amounting in value to over four hundred dollars. It is hoped that this band may be intercepted and brought to speedy justice.

Literary.

The essay contest at the Pittsburgh Female College will take place on Friday evening of next week, which will close the present very prosperous term of this sterling institution. The entertainment promises to be fully as exciting and enjoyable as any of its predecessors, which is a guarantee of its high character.

No better evidence of the superiority of this College could be had than the fact of its continued prosperity whilst others are declining. The augories for the new term commencing March 22d, are more promising than ever. Although the time is still nearly a month ahead applications for admission of pupils are daily received, and but few vacancies remain. Those who contemplate entering and desire admission to the boarding department should make immediate application to President Pershing. By delay they have the risk of not being accommodated for want of room. We are glad to note these evidences of prosperity. The College is eminently worthy of all patronage.

PASSENGER RAILWAY.

The Pittsburgh and Ormsby Railway Meeting at Eichley's Hall.

An adjourned meeting of the friends of the Pittsburgh & Ormsby Passenger railway, was held a Eichley's Hall on Twelfth street, Birmingham, last evening.

Mr. Atterbury was called to the chair, and Mr. Barr acted as secretary.

The Chairman of the Committe appointed to name corporators reported a list embracing the names of forty-one of the leading citizens of the South-side boroughs. The list was amended so as to authorize the members of the Legislature from this county to insert their own names in the act of incorporation, and was then adopted.

It was suggested by Mr. Atterbury that an additional section be added to the charter now before the Legislature, empowering the company to run their cars over the tracks of other companies.

On motion of Mr. Patterson, the Solicitor, Mr. Aughinbaugh was instructed to prepare an additional section to the charter, giving the company the right of way over other tracks.

The Solicitor was also notified to insert in the charter a section limiting the amount of stock to be taken by a single individual or corporation to forty shares.

The question of locating the terminus of the proposed road was discussed at length. The corners of Second avenue and Market street and of Smithfield street were suggested.

On motion of Mr. Oliver, the corner of Grant street and Second avenue was fixed upon for the present as a terminus, Pittsburgh Councils to be consulted as to the futher construction of the route.

Mr. Oliver moved that a committee be appointed to carry out the suggestions of the meeting and attend to the interests of the company before the Legislature. Messrs. Oliver, Lounis, Atterbury, and Aughinbaugh were appointed the committee.

Mr. Patterson said it would be well for the Committee to take into consideration the alleged violations by the Birmingham Railway Company of its charter in the matter of carrying freights. He said the company had no right to carry freight, much less to charge for it.

Mr. Atterbury thought that an act had been passed giving the Birmingham Company the right to carry freight.

Mr. Patterson stated that in the matter of the revenue to the boroughs from the Birmingham Railway, he saw by the papers that the revenue to this borough was only a little over one hundred dollars. It seemed to him that more money had been collected than had been returned. He understood they had laid two or three miles of track and deducted this from the net earnings. This was a permanent improvement, and ought to be counted as net profits.

Mr. Oliver said the Finance Committee of Birmingham Council had made inquiries concerning the matter, and were met with the sworn statement of Mr. Kirkwood, the Company's book keeper.

Mr. Adams thought there were other means which might be used to procure a charter for this new project without going into the Birmingham Company's business.

On motion of Mr. Adams, the meeting adjourned to meet at the same place on Friday evening.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.—John Devlin, a native of Ireland, was duly sworn and admitted a citizen of the United States.

On motion of J. K. Kerr, Esq., H. A. Collier, Esq., was duly sworn and admitted to practice in this Court.

On motion of District Attorney Swope, the Court ordered that a *venire facias* for Forty-four Petit Jurors to assemble on the 1st Monday of April, 1870, at Pittsburgh.

In re Johnson Moore, bankrupt. Argument on exceptions to Register's bill of costs, by W. Lee Woodcock, of Altoona, for exceptions, the Register not appearing.

On application of Mrs. C. F. Klopfer, the Court ordered the assignee to set apart for her use $300 claimed under the exemption laws.

District Court—Judge Hampton.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.—The case of Hutchinson et al. vs. School District of Indiana township, previously reported, was resumed and had not been concluded.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

110. Citizens Oil Refining Co. vs. Dilworth & Benuy.
155. Kralling et ux. vs. Becker et al.
161. Gallaher vs. Sweeney.
140. Gilmore et al. vs. Bailey et al.
64. Rees vs. Morrow.
112. Jacoby vs. Schoen & Laurent.
192. Ritchey vs. Shaffer.
197. Young & Co. vs. M'Clintock.
200. McMeal vs. Reed et al.
204. Com. for use, vs. Marshall.

Common Pleas—Judges Stowe and Collier.

WEDNESDAY, March 2.—In the Common Pleas Court room, Judge Collier presiding, the case of Stewart vs. Clark & Sumner, previously reported, was resumed and concluded.

The bond of John M. Chaplin, clerk of the Bank of Pittsburgh, with John and D. Crossan as surety in the sum of $10,000, was presented in open court and approved.

In the Quarter Sessions Court room, Judge Stowe presiding, the case of the American Iron Mountain Company vs. James O'Connor, previously reported, was resumed and concluded, but the jury had not agreed upon a verdict when court adjourned.

The argument list will be taken up Thursday. Jury trials will be resumed Monday, the 7th inst.

"Work, Wages and the Ballot."

Miss Susan B. Anthony's lecture last evening at the Academy of Music on the subject of "Work, Wages, and the Ballot" was attended by a large number of our most intelligent and influential citizens. That the audience gave it great attention, their silence and strict observance of what was said was the best indication, and in the words of one who wrote of Eneas saying the people literally hung on the lips of the gifted lady, and it is true in this case there cannot be a shadow of a doubt. Woman's work was considered, the speaker claiming for her sex that though much were done, little praise or honor was bestowed upon the female worker. She was of the opinion that by educating girls to labor in a more general way, would tend to increase the independence of the sex.

Woman's ways were thought to be in all cases too low, and too many were working for simply their maintenance, regarding woman's time, as the speaker said, worth nothing.

For her sex she said they must have the ballot, as by their vote they gained influence, thence work; and by work wages and influence society would have brighter lights; would be a "terror to lager beer saloons." And, influenced by the finer feelings of woman, capital punishment would be abolished, and the vividness in which Miss Anthony painted the picture led us back to childhood's happy Eden, and made us think of living a life of eternal summer in the palmy future, with fair damsels to pay the bills of luxury, and kind mothers-in-law to raise their warning voice and cast their deciding vote against rum shops and gambling hells. Young ladies entering into matrimonial contracts were entreated to take advantage of the accepted vote and "strike for their altars and their fires." By the Fifteenth Amendment color would not disqualify a voter—by the Sixteenth, the speaker claimed, sex would not.

The Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway.

ALLEGHENY, March 2, 1870.

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN: Mr. Kountz, who apparently considers that the passenger railway he manages has exclusive control of the two principal streets of our city, intimates in a recently published communication that the resolution I introduced into the Common Council at the last regular meeting, requesting our Representatives at Harrisburg to vote for the bill granting the Pleasant Valley Railway Company the right to extend their line to Pittsburgh, was the result of a misapprehension of the facts. Such, however, is not the case. The extension of the Pleasant Valley Railway to Pittsburgh, over the proposed route, would benefit a large portion of the city, and prove a great public accommodation. No unprejudiced person who understands the matter can honestly hold a different opinion, the doughty Commodore to the contrary notwithstanding. The passage of the resolution referred to by a vote of 13 yeas to 5 nays sufficiently indicates the feelings of the members of Councils in the matter. Respectfully,

SAMUEL HASTINGS.

HEADQUARTERS DUQUESNE GRAYS, PITTSBURGH, March 3, 1870.

General Order No. 4.—The members of the 2d company, (Captain Moore's,) Duquesne Grays, are hereby notified to meet at the Armory on Friday evening, March 4th, at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Captain.

2 L. T. BROWN, O. S.

BOARD OF GUARDIANS.

Regular Meeting—Official Reports—Miscellaneous Business Put Through.

Yesterday afternoon a regular monthly meeting of the Board of Guardians of the Poor was held at their office on Fourth avenue.

Present: Messrs. Anderson, Douglas, Hartley, Hays, Kincaid, McKee, Sweitzer, Shaw and Torrence.

Dr. Shaw, from the committee appointed in the matter of the Twelfth ward hospital, reported progress. The committee was continued.

A communication from Senator Howard, in relation to the bill allowing the Board to put out its funds at interest together with a copy of the bill, was received and filed.

A resolution was passed allowing the secretary to employ such assistants as he may require for the performance of his duties, provided the cost of the same does not exceed $500 per year. We may state here that Mr. Fortune does not contemplate employing an assistant just now, as the winter season is pretty nearly over.

In two days there has been given out, in temporary relief by the Board, $221; during February the temporary relief was $1,088,020 and one hundred and fifteen one loads of coal. The total number of persons aided was six hundred and seventeen.

The Secretary presented February bills amounting, in the aggregate, to $2,505.97, for which warrants were authorized to be drawn.

The report of W. D. Patterson, Superintendent of the City Farm, showed that on the first of the month there were on hand 168 inmates; received during the month 28; left the house by discharge, death, etc., 18; leaving in the house this day 170 inmates, 82 of whom are males and 88 females, being an increase of two persons for the month. The only death was that of Margaret Haslett, a woman advanced in years. There were three births. The health of the inmates has been remarkably good.

Mr. Rex, physician to the Board, reported that 55 visits had been paid. Dr. Benham reported that 114 visits had been paid by him during the month: 32 persons were attended, 2 of the cases being obstinate.

The foregoing reports were received and approved, after which the Board adjourned.

Parker Oil News.

The *Northwestern Independent* says:

The Noble well is a new strike on the hill, on the north side of Church Run, which has been pumping for some time and producing some oil. It is expected to prove a ten or fifteen barrel well after being fully tested.

The Maple Shade is a new strike on land of Esquire Hill, west of the Rink, which starts off handsomely, throwing out a goodly amount of oil. Third sand thirty-two feet thick. Depth of well 1,072 feet. Sunk, cased, tubed and started to pump in three months.

The Bank well on land of Parker, Thompson and others, west of Parker's Landing, has been pumping for over two weeks. It started by throwing but a small amount of oil, and continues to increase gradually. It is expected to prove good.

The Isabel well is a new strike, on land of Parker & Thompson, on Tom's run, north of residence of Mr. George Parker. This well is owned by Parker & Thompson, and is already pumping a goodly amount of oil, promising to prove a first rate well. It was drilled 1,012 feet, finding third sand 37 feet thick.

The Walnut Shade is a new well on the Fox farm, owned by Poterfield & M'Comb of Emlenton, Wm. B. Meredith, W. H. Dickey, S. W. Hamilton, and G. F. Freshcorn, of Kittanning. The well is located on the river, and pumping ten barrels.

No. 4 is a new strike on Mike run some thirty rods from the river, on land of Mike Run Oil Company. This well is owned by John Donaldson, of Kittanning, and others. It starts off producing considerable oil and will doubtless prove a good well.

The Oak well on Robinson farm on the river, is a new strike. The well is owned by Dr. Sawyer, and others, and has already pumped some oil, and promises to prove a good well.

A new well, called the Cucumber, has been struck on the hill, on the Robinson farm. We learn that the tubing fell in the well just after commencing to pump; consequently it has not been tested.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thos. H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, Wednesday, March 2d, 1870:

A. Hoffman to Geo. Warner, February 28, 1870; 22 acres in Shaler township.....$4,300
W. H. Gibson to Jas. Johnston, March 1, 1870; 3 acres in North Versailles township.....$4,500
Jas. Johnston to Ezra Hays, March 1, 1870; lot 28 by 82 ft on Beech alley, Sixth ward, Pittsburgh.....$2,000
A. P. Norton to J. C. Stevenson, February 18, 1870; lot 40 by 90 ft on Wade St., Lower St. Clair.....$1,000
W. H. Rentz to John Caughey, January 3, 1867; lot 44 by 125 ft on Adams St., Allegheny.....$1,000
Samuel Marsh to Samuel Marsh, Jr., 1869; 48 acres of land and coal in Robinson tp.....$10,000
Henry Miller to Samuel Marsh, Jr., 1869; 276.65 acres in Pine township.....$2,000
Samuel Marsh, Jr., to Geo. Rhoads, February, 1870; irregular lot on Mt. Washington.....$2,100
A. H. Sloan to John H. Fay, January 4, 1870; lot 20 by 80 ft on Beech st., Fifth ward.....$4,200
James Morgan to Hugh M. Morgan, Oct., 1867; 113 acres and 85 perches in S. 9th Fayette tp.....$7,000
Chas. Shafer to N. A. H. Dreidrich, December 28, 1870; lot 12 by 95 ft on Boyle St., Third ward.....$1,000
John Hobson to W. H. Campbell, Nov. 20, 1869; 43 by 100 ft in Williamstown.....$4,300
Henry Kaufman to Kaufman & Sams, Feb. 28, 1870; 52 ft. on Beech alley, Pittsburgh.....$1,300
Jas. Hanson to Elizabeth Adams, Jan. 1, 1866; lot No. 14, Reinhman's plan, Tenth ward, Pittsburgh.....$1,000
E. C. Dilworth to Isaac Edmundson, Jan. 27, 1870; 42 by 142 ft. in McKeesport.....$1,000
Asa M. McCullough to John M. Stewart, Jan. 1, 1870; 14 acres and 98 perches in Findley tp.....$1,181
Jane Hanson et al. to Alvis Bibler, Jan. 27, 1870; lot No. 20, Reinhman's plan, Pittsburgh.....$900
R. L. Keeler to M. Andehauer, February 28, 1870; lot No. 20, Hartley's plan, Shaler tp.....$400
Jos. Kelso to Jas. O'Neill, February 21, 1870; 20 by 140 ft. on Chartiers st., Allegheny.....$210
Jonah Gallagher to Jas. Gallagher, Sept. 15, 1869; 14 by 127 ft. on Carey st., Reserve tp.....$265
Thos. S. Maple to Chas. Dauber, June 29, 1869; 50 by 100 ft. in McLain and Maple's plan, Lower St. Clair tp.....$1,000

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—A large audience assembled at the Opera House last evening, which was the occasion of a benefit to the popular comedian, Mr. Wood Benson. The thrilling drama of "Waiting for the Verdict" was most admirably presented, as was also the amusing farce of the "Highwayman's Holiday." This evening Messrs. Garber and Black, the gentlemanly miner and accommodating box keeper, will take a benefit and we have every reason to believe that it will be a substantial one.

All Accounts must be Settled.

All persons indebted to J. W. Barker & Co., 59 Market street, on book account or in any other way, are respectfully requested to settle their accounts on or before the eleventh day of March instant, as the business of the firm will be wound up finally on that day. All accounts remaining unsettled after that date will be put in the hands of an attorney for collection.

Goods will be sold until that date at Administrators' Sale at great reduction in prices, as everything must be sold.

New Austrian

Prunelles,
New Turkey
Figs,
New Arabian
Dates,
New Imperial
Prunes,
Baker's, Whitman's & German's
Premium Chocolates,
Cocoa Broma and Cocoa Shells,
at 112 Federal street.

3 GEO. BEAVEN.

Good House and Lot in Allegheny.—A. Leggate, auctioneer, will sell to-morrow (Friday) afternoon, at four o'clock, the good residence No. 279 Franklin street, near Allegheny avenue. The lot is 24 by 130 feet. The house is a good brick of eight rooms. The locality is good. Persons in want of a house will find this a favorable opportunity.

Excellent for Coughs and Colds, Cayenne Licorice, Sassafras, Ginger, Peppermint and Cough Lozenges, Hoarhound Drops, Licorice Gum Drops, Colt's Foot Rock, Marsh Mallows, and Chinese Ginger, at 112 Federal street, Allegheny City. GEO. BEAVEN. 3

When you are thirsty ask for a glass of that generous liquor which invigorates the body and cheers the mind. All first-class saloons sell Pier, Daunals & Co.'s Cream Ale.

Stores in Allegheny to Let.—Two fine stores, on the south-east corner of the Allegheny Diamond, suitable for any kind of business. Apply to A. Leggate, 159 Federal street.

Additional Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, March 2.—Cotton weak at 22½@22¾c for middling; sales of 6,000 bales. Sugar 11¼c for prime. Molasses dull and lower; prime 70c. Whisky, raw $1.05. Coffee firm: fair at 16@16¼c; prime 17½@17¾c

BUFFALO, March 2.—Cattle; receipts 2,584 head; market fairly active and unchanged; sales 764 head, mostly fair to prime Illinois, at 7@7¾c. Hogs dull at 8¾@8¾c.

NASHVILLE, March 2.—Cotton dull; low middling at 20c, good to ordinary at 19c, stock, 6,300 bales.

NEWS BY CABLE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 2.—The story of a steamer's funnel having been seen standing up out of the water in Carthigan Bay, off the coast of Ireland, is generally discredited here. Hopes of the safety of the City of Boston are by no means abandoned. The Underwriters are so confident that they have reduced their rates, which had been advanced fifty per cent.

J. Roberts, Sr., ex-billiard champion, challenges the world at a billiard match, to occur within two months, for two or five hundred pounds a side.

In the House of Commons to-day the bill requiring railroad companies to place foot warmers in all their carriages was killed by an amendment, requiring them to supply hot brandy, rugs and overcoats.

FRANCE.

PARIS, March 2.—Advices have been received here to the effect that the French have won a victory over the natives in the French Colony of Senegal, on the west coast of Africa, on the 9th of February. The French force was only five hundred strong, while that of the enemy was over two thousand.

The Carnival yesterday passed off very quietly.

The French Government has warned its representatives at Rome to use great caution in efforts to protect the institution of Catholic States.

The Magistrate struck by Prince Murat, and who was to prosecute him before the High Court of Justice, has withdrawn his complaint.

SPAIN.

MADRID, March 2.—Rumors of an extensive rising of Carlists in northern Spain are contradicted, but it is admitted the agents of the party are very active just now in all the provinces and have set on foot movements at various points, which, however, are so far insignificant and easily checked.

All the private property of Ex-Queen Isabella remaining in Spain has been embargoed by her husband to prevent waste of their children's inheritance. The Countess of Girgente, daughter of Isabella, has commenced legal proceedings against her husband for squandering her dowry.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 2.—There was a great crowd of people at Burlingame's obsequies, including nearly all the Americans in the city. The entire diplomatic corps, except Prince Gortschakoff, Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Prince Reuss, Ambassador of the North German Confederation, who were ill, the Czar's aids, and other high functionaries. The remains of Mr. Burlingame had been embalmed preparatory to their removal to the United States. Yesterday the Emperor called upon Mrs. Burlingame.

BAVARIA.

MUNICH, March 2.—King Louis approves the protest of Dr. Dollinger against Papal infallibility and urges him to persevere in the defense of the State from the undue influence of the Church, and orders the conservative of his birthday with marks of public respect.

SOUTH AMERICA.

PARIS, February 2.—News from Paraguay states that Lopez's army has been somewhat depleted by desertion, but he still holds his ground against the Brazilians.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 2—*Evening.*—Consols for money 92¾@92¾c; Bonds: 90¼ for '62s, 89⅝ for '65s, and 88¾ for '67s; ten-forties, 86; Eries, 21¼; Illinois Central, 110½; Great Western, 28¾.

PARIS, March 2.—Bourse firm; Rentes 74 francs 45 centimes.

LONDON, March 2.—Tallow 46s. Sugar 39s, afloat 28s. Linseed oil firm. Linseed cakes firm at £31 15s. Petroleum quiet and steady.

Petroleum at Antwerp flat at 59½.

FRANKFORT, March 2.—Bonds firm and quiet at 95¾@95¾.

HAVRE, March 26.—Cotton closed quiet; sales on spot 126½@138½.

ANTWERP, March 2.—Petroleum quiet at 29½.

BREMEN, March 2.—Petroleum firm.

HAMBURG, March 2.—Petroleum firm.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 11¾@11¾c. Orleans 11¾d sales 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat 9s; red western No. 2 7s 6d; winter 8s 6d. Western flour 19s 9d. Corn, No. 2 mixed, 27s@27s 3d. Oats 2s 10d. Barley 5s. Beef 94s 6d. Pork 92s 6d. Beef 103s 6d. Lard 64s. Cheese 73s. Bacon 76s. Spirits of Petroleum 1s 7d; refined 1s 11¾d.

NEW YORK CITY.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 2, 1870.

NITRO GLYCERINE EXPLOSION.

A terrific explosion of nitro-glycerine occurred to-day at the Fleetwood race course, now being constructed in Morrisanna. John Sullivan, a workman, was killed and nine others severely wounded.

LABOR EXCHANGE.

Among the bills introduced in the Legislature is one by Senator Tweed for the establishment of an Industrial and Labor Exchange in New York City, with the object of providing labor for all persons unable to obtain it for themselves. The Board of Commissioners are, by correspondence with the Governors of the several States, to keep advised of the wants of different localities.

Another bill provides that all policies of insurance companies shall be non-forfeitable after the first payment.

CANAL CONTRACT SYSTEM.

The Produce Exchange adopted resolutions of congratulation at the Assembly Committee's agreement to report favorably upon the Senate bill abolishing the contract system on canals.

—Later London papers contribute the continuation of the proceedings in the Lady Mordaunt divorce case. The evidence given by Sir Charles Mordaunt is interesting, as indicating the general feeling in regard to the character of the Prince of Wales. Sir Charles testified that before his marriage to Lady Mordaunt he knew of her intimacy with the Prince, and that after the marriage he warned her against continuing the acquaintance. "I told her," said he, "that I had heard in various quarters certain circumstances connected with his previous conduct that caused me to desire her to break off with him." Notwithstanding this wish, Lady Mordaunt continued to receive the Prince without the knowledge of her husband, until the time she made the voluntary confession, that a criminal intimacy had been existing between them. Sir Charles also testified to the discovery of a batch of letters and a valentine from the Prince to his wife. The court refused to permit the letters to be read.

—A deputation of Canal Commissioners, representing the canal interests throughout the Dominion of Canada, waited on the Governor General at Ottawa on Monday. His Excellency stated the subject of the enlargement of canal communication throughout the whole country was at present under serious consideration by the Government. The Mayor of Toronto and Mr. Capral set forth at considerable length the particulars of the scheme. Official reports show the Dominion imports for the year ending June 10, 1869, amounted to $67,402,176, giving a revenue of $8,286,869. In the above free goods were represented to a value of $22,681,329. The exports during the same period were $60,474,781.

—At Louisville, Tuesday, the barrel and stave factory of the Louisville Cement Company, together with the machinery and a large amount of stock, staves, &c., was totally destroyed by fire. The building was owned by the Cement Company, but had been leased by a Mr. T. J. Morris. The loss is estimated at twenty thousand dollars, on which there is a partial insurance. About one hundred and twenty-five persons are thrown out of employment by the disaster. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

—Six bodies were taken from the ruins of the dye house at Neponset, Mass., those of Mrs. Dennis Collins, Mrs. Peter Kanff, Mrs. Peter Martin, Mrs. B. Hurly, Mrs. Peter Kennedy and one unknown. The remains of two other women, names unknown, are still in the ruins. The women were in the attic picking over cotton, the only entrance to which was a small scuttle. The fire caught from a furnace on first floor.

—A gang of men of Chicago and New York arrested Tuesday night on a charge of being confidence men, were before the Chicago police court Wednesday morning. Eighteen thousand dollars in checks, seven thousand dollars in genuine Government bonds and two hundred dollars in gold were found on their persons. There is a suspicion that some of the property was taken at the recent Hillsboro robbery.

—Alexander Whiteman has been arrested at New York on a charge of uttering notes similar to United States Treasury notes. He is alleged to have defrauded a large number of ignorant and poor people in the South and Southwest by his operations.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Gen Quesada, of the Cuban army, has been arrested at New York.

—Five hundred men resumed work at the Brooklyn navy yard yesterday.

—The rumor of another Cuban expedition having left New York is denied.

—Rev. W. A. Smith, ex President of Randolph and Macon College, Va., is dead.

—Gen Quesada will probably be tendered a reception by Cubans at New York.

—Mr. Seward has declined the banquet tendered by the New York City Common Council.

—Yerger